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MILITARY AFFAIRS  
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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### REVIEW OF NEW VOLUME ON HISTORY OF CPSU

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOZRAZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 81(signed to press 4 Feb 81)pp 85-89

[Review by B. Zhironov of Volume 5, "The Communist Party Before and During the Great Patriotic War and in the Period of Consolidation and Development of Socialist Society (1938-1959), Book 2 (1945-1959) of book "Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" (History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), in six volumes, Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, edited by P. N. Fedoseyev (editor in chief) et al., Moscow, Politizdat, 1980, 691 pages, illustrated, price 1 ruble 60 kopecks]

[Text] The work reviewed here is devoted to the activities of the party in 1945-1959. This was a time filled with events of world-historic significance.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War achieved under the guidance of the CPSU, and the defeat of imperialism's strike forces--German fascism and Japanese militarism--led to fundamental changes in the world, accelerated the world revolutionary process, and promoted growth of the Soviet Union's international authority. The heroic era of postwar reconstruction of the national economy, further development of the socialist economy and culture in the beginning of the scientific-technical revolution, the full and final victory of socialism in our country, and formation of the world socialist system were achievements representing the triumph of the ideals of scientific communism, Marxist-Leninist ideology, the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and the principles of proletarian internationalism and the indestructible friendship of peoples. The work reviewed here is devoted mainly to analyzing these events and processes, and the party documents associated with them.

As in the previous volumes of this publication, the book is the result of a tremendous amount of work done by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, and by the party and scientific public of our country. It examines, for the first time, previously unpublished decisions and decrees of the party Central Committee and its organs--the Politburo, Orgburo, and the Secretariat, and other documents. This made it possible to demonstrate, more substantially than in the previous literature, the organizational and ideological activities of central and local party organs, and to reveal the problems of life within the party more fully. A number of complex problems associated with the time of socialism's consolidation and development, ones which either had not been touched upon at all or

were illuminated inadequately and sometimes one-sidedly, were subjected to deep analysis. Thus in terms of the wealth of facts and the extent to which the problems of party development are embraced, Book 2, Volume 5 of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" is a fundamental work on party history fully illuminating all of the most important directions in the activities of the party in the period under examination.

Maintaining continuity with the first book of this volume, Book 2 begins with a chapter revealing the world-historic consequences of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the multifaceted activities of the Communist Party in the time of transition from war to peace. "The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism," the work states, "was an event of the greatest historic significance; it had a deep influence upon the subsequent course of world development, and it became an important landmark in the fate of all mankind. The results of the war demonstrated that socialism, the most progressive structure of modern times, born of October, possesses great viability, that there are no forces that could destroy this structure, and that the future lies with it."

As a result of the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism a number of countries in Europe and Asia were now able to select the path of socialist development. The positions of progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces grew stronger in all the world, and the authority and political influence of communist and workers parties were amplified everywhere. A powerful wave of national liberation movements began to grow in colonial and dependent countries; the colonial system of imperialism began to crumble from its blows.

All of these historic consequences of the Great Victory meant that the general balance of opposing class and political forces in the international arena had tilted in favor of peace, democracy, and socialism. The prospects for creating a developed socialist society were opened up for the Soviet Union. But first, the sizeable difficulties of the postwar era had to be surmounted quickly and in organized fashion, utilizing the advantages of the socialist structure. For this purpose, the book indicates, the party, which was the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, had to first restructure its ranks and the forms and methods of its work.

This reorganization affected all areas of party life and party leadership. In accordance with a decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 2 August 1946, the functions of the Central Committee Orgburo and Secretariat were delimited and made more concrete, and the party Central Committee apparatus was reorganized with the objective of providing maximum assistance to local party organs and intensifying control over their activities. The reorganization also affected local party organs. It included redistribution of party forces mainly in favor of the national economy, expansion of the application of democratic principles within the party, and change in the forms and methods of leadership.

Changes also occurred in party organizations of the armed forces, which were then reverting back to peacetime status. A decision of the Politburo of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] Central Committee dated 8 December 1945, the book indicates, repealed the order of admission to the party established during the war for military servicemen who had distinguished themselves in combat. In August 1946 the order of elections and accountability existing prior to the war was reinstituted in army and navy party organizations. This promoted expansion of

democracy within the party, growth in the activity of the communists, and a rise in the level of party work in the armed forces.

Reorganization of the party's membership and of the forms and methods of its work were the most important prerequisites for solving the main problem of that time--rehabilitating and developing the national economy. This work devotes a significant amount of room to the topic of the Soviet people's labor heroism in resurrecting the economy of the country's liberated regions. A number of the book's sections demonstrate, with large numbers of facts, the selfless work of the Soviet people and the Communist Party in restoring the war-devastated economy. The decisive force in the struggle to complete this task was the working class. Its creative energy and initiative made it possible to surmount what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties. "The science of rebuilding the ruins," wrote Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his book "The Resurrection", "did not exist, and there were no textbooks that could tell us how to raise scorched, broken, and demolished structures from the ashes. This was all new ground, and the first time for everything. The task itself was bold, and it was important not to kill the spirit of innovation, to encourage boldness in all--in workers, engineers, and party workers."

The tested political leader of Soviet society--the Communist Party--concentrated the men and equipment in the most decisive sectors of economic construction. It encouraged high aggressiveness among all communists and all soviet, trade union, and economic organs, and unity in the actions of laborers of all republics, krais, and oblasts. As is persuasively demonstrated in the book, communists marched in the vanguard of the working class. They were the initiators of the socialist competition for fulfilling and surpassing the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The postwar five-year plan assumed a special place in the history of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The main result of the people's selfless labor was rehabilitation of the principal sectors of the economy--industry, agriculture, construction industry, transportation, and communication. By 1950 the USSR national economy not only regained the prewar level, but it also made a new step forward in its development: The aggregate social product increased significantly, production grew more concentrated, its cooperation and specialization deepened, the volume of power production resources and the technical level of the implements of labor grew, important efforts were made to develop defense industry, and the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people rose continuously. The successes of the five-year plan attested to the correctness of the party's policy, and its correspondence with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people.

The Communist Party congresses were important landmarks in the life of our party and country. In the period under examination, the Leninist party held three forums--the 19th, 20th, and 21st congresses. A significant amount of room is devoted to the proceedings of each of them. The 19th VKP(b) Congress, which was held in October 1952, fully analyzed the party's activities in the prewar years, in the Great Patriotic War, and in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and it examined the problems of socialist development, party development, and growth in the party's leadership role in the life of Soviet society.

The 19th Congress adopted directives on the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the USSR's development; they contained a program for further improvement of the national



economy, made amendments in the party charter, and announced a decree changing the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (VCP(b)) to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

The congress's decisions spelled out the status of class forces in the world arena in a time of coexistence of two opposing systems, and they provided a scientific evaluation of the foreign policy of the socialist state. Defining the foreign policy objectives for the forthcoming period, the congress noted the need for constantly strengthening the USSR's defensive power.

This forum of Soviet communists reflected the successes of the world communist movement. It was attended by delegations from 44 communist and workers parties. The fraternal parties had never been represented so broadly before in any previous congress of our party.

The 19th Congress, notes the book, opened a new page in the history of our party and country, and revealed broad prospects for further consolidation and development of socialism.

The 20th CPSU Congress (February 1956) deeply analyzed the international position of the USSR and the fundamental problems of world development, and it suggested a number of important theoretical premises: on the essence of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures in the new historic conditions, on the possibility for preventing world war, and on the diversity of the forms of transition from capitalism to socialism in different countries. The conclusions of the congress had tremendous significance to the international communist movement, and they promoted its activation. The CPSU and foreign communist parties contributed many new things to the development of the political and practical conceptions of the revolutionary struggle and world development.

The 20th Party Congress examined domestic policy, summarized the results of the Soviet people's creative labor in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and adopted directives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, which were written for the first time with regard to the future national economic plans of other socialist countries.

The main tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan were to insure further growth of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of preferential development of heavy industry, continued technical progress, and growth in labor productivity, to expand agricultural production, and on this basis to achieve a further increase in the material welfare and cultural level of the Soviet people.

Problems associated with life within the party and with raising the level of party organizational and ideological activity were examined in detail at the congress. The congress approved the great amount of work done by the Central Committee to consolidate Lenin's rules of party life, develop democracy within the party, and introduce the principle of collective leadership, and it ordered the Central Committee "to keep fighting against the vestiges of the cult of personality, and to base all of its activities on the premise that the popular masses, led by the Communist Party, are the true creators of the new life."

The book emphasizes the important significance of the decree "On Surmounting the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences", adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on 30 June 1956, and it presents its basic premises.

The decisions of the 20th Party Congress were approved by all of our country's laborers and by fraternal communist and workers parties. Compliance with the rules of party life and with the principles of leadership developed by V. I. Lenin promoted creativity in the party and growth in its organizational and political activity.

The extraordinary 21st CPSU Congress, which was held from 27 January to 5 February 1959, the book states, described the successes achieved in socialist development under party leadership, and it made the important conclusion that as a result of the tremendous labor of the Soviet people, the profound transformations that occurred in all areas of social life, and the fundamental changes in the world arena and in the international position of the USSR, socialism won a full and conclusive victory in our country.

Political leadership of Soviet society and solution of the multifaceted problems associated with strengthening and developing socialism enriched the CPSU with new experience in organizational work and ideological indoctrination, and expanded and deepened its influence in all spheres of social life. The 21st CPSU Congress asserted on the basis of an analysis of the historical experience that the party's role as a tested vanguard and the highest form of social organization would grow more and more in the course of the new society's development. Having discussed the task of improving the country's economy and culture, the congress adopted control figures for development of the USSR national economy for a 7-year period (1959-1965).

The significance of the highest party forum in the life and activities of the Soviet people was clearly characterized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the June (1960) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which decided to convene the 26th Party Congress. "Every congress has opened up new horizons before our party and country," said Leonid Il'ich. "I am certain that this will also be the case with the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to define the strategy and tactics of the struggle in the oncoming stage of communist development."

Basing itself on extensive facts, the work under examination here describes the organizational activities of the Communist Party during the fourth and fifth five-year plans in regard to development of the material-technical base of socialism, growth of public welfare, and reinforcement of the country's defense capabilities. Unique features associated with the distribution of capital investments among the different national economic sectors are noted. Beginning with the Fifth Five-Year Plan the party tried to achieve preferential development of the most progressive sectors, ones promoting a rise in labor productivity in the national economy as a whole. The proportion of assets allocated to reconstruction, expansion, and reequipping of existing enterprises grew. Almost twice fewer facilities were built new in the Fifth Five-Year Plan than in the fourth, but greater output capacities were placed into operation.

The authors of the volume successively trace party policy in agriculture. The September (1953) CPSU Central Committee Plenum played a major role in mobilizing the country's forces to uplift agricultural production. It spelled out a number of measures to strengthen the material-technical base of agriculture, to improve its management, and to reinforce the principle of material interest in rural laborers.

Many pages of the book are devoted to the heroic era of development of virgin lands. Such development was to make a significant contribution to the country's stressed grain balance. Decisions of the February-March 1954 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee played important role in this effort.

Kazakhstan became the principal region of land development. The party Central Committee sent a group of experienced party and soviet executives to this region. In August 1955 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee. "Taking charge of all practical efforts aimed at organizing massive development of virgin lands in the republic," the volume reads, "he made a great personal contribution to solving the tremendous economic and political problems posed by the party." Despite all difficulties the plan for developing the land was fulfilled. In just the first 2 years almost 36 million hectares of virgin and abandoned lands were developed.

Using a large amount of facts, the book examines the party's efforts to accelerate scientific-technical progress. The Communist Party made a timely assessment of the significance of qualitatively new phenomena in world and domestic science and technology, and it revealed the essence of the scientific-technical revolution, its prospects, and its significance to solving the socioeconomic problems of socialist and communist development.

The materials of the volume paint an impressive picture of the successes of Soviet science in the 1950's. The Soviet Union built our planet's first atomic electric power plant, and it launched the world's first artificial earth satellite. Our country's achievements in science and technology, which opened a new page in world understanding, demonstrated the supreme advantages of the Soviet social structure.

As socialism underwent consolidation and development, the book emphasizes, the significance of the party's ideological activities naturally grew. CPSU congresses and party Central Committee plenums made a significant contribution to creative solution of problems associated with development of socialism and its transformation into communism, with the world socialist system, and with the nature of the present era. The ties of the party's ideological work with life and the practice of socialist development grew stronger, and developed. The party Central Committee implemented a number of measures aimed at improving mass political work, dissemination of Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy, improvement of party education, growth of the role of social sciences, and enhancement of the significance of literature and art in the spiritual life of the people.

The Soviet people's peaceful creative labor directed at fully developing socialist society proceeded in a complex international situation. Imperialists initiated their aggressive policy of dealing "from a position of strength". Matters went far beyond open threats against the USSR and other socialist countries. In direct proximity to their borders, numerous military bases were created and the reserves of death-dealing nuclear weapons were enlarged.



Therefore in the period under examination here, in addition to solving the problems of peaceful economic development, the Communist Party and the Soviet state were forced to channel significant efforts and resources into strengthening the country's defense capabilities and improving the army and navy. The necessary prerequisites for qualitative changes in the material base of the armed forces were created in the postwar years. Developing its military-technical policy, the Communist Party based itself on the premise that the significance of technology had risen dramatically in military affairs, and that an immeasurable increase had occurred in the dependence of armament on the latest scientific discoveries, and of military potential on the equipment level of the army and navy.

The book thoroughly illuminates the basic directions for strengthening the USSR's defense capabilities on the basis of the achievements of science and technology. It describes the creation of nuclear missiles, series production of new types of airplanes, tanks, artillery armament, surface ships, and submarines, and improvement of infantry and antitank weapons, and radar equipment. Owing to the tremendous organizational activities of the Communist Party and the efforts of scientists, designers, engineers, and laborers, a qualitatively new material-technical base was created from which to rearm and correspondingly reorganize the USSR Armed Forces.

The volume devotes a significant amount of room to the most important party directives pertaining to the combat readiness and the status of discipline in the army and navy, and to improvement of party-political work directly within the units and aboard the ships.

Strengthening the army and navy party organizations and increasing their involvement and influence in the soldier masses were topics of constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee. New Instructions to Party Organizations of the Army and Navy were written on the basis of Central Committee directives and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Presidium in April 1957. Decisions made by the October 1957 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the question "On Improvement of Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy", play an important role in improving party work and ideological indoctrination in the troops. The plenum's decree emphasized that further improvement of party-political work was acquiring especially important significance in relation to the tasks facing the defenders of the fatherland. Party-political work was called upon to reinforce the fighting power of our armed forces, unify the personnel around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and indoctrinate the servicemen in the spirit of selfless devotion to the Soviet motherland, in the spirit of friendship among the peoples of the USSR and proletarian internationalism. The plenum outlined concrete measures for eliminating the revealed shortcomings, and it expressed its confidence that the party organizations will continue to direct their efforts at strengthening our socialist state's defense capabilities. Achievement of these goals, the book notes, was promoted by the fact that in April 1958 the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense was reorganized, in compliance with a party Central Committee decision, into the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, which concentrated all leadership of party-political work within its hands. Simultaneously the Central Committee supplemented the Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, and it approved a new statute on political organs and the new Instructions to Komsomol Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy.

Fulfilling the directives of the October (1957) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the book reads, army and navy political organs and party organizations mobilized the efforts of communists and all soldiers to strengthen the country's defense capabilities and the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces.

Thus the USSR's defensive power rested upon strong economic, scientific-technical, moral-political, and military potentials. The growing power of the USSR Armed Forces, which was inseparably associated with the general process of socialism's consolidation and development, was a dependable guarantee of the security of the Soviet motherland and all socialist countries.

The CPSU made an invaluable contribution in these years to consolidation of the forces of socialism, to the struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement. Thus after the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance was created in 1949, a strong system of trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties was established in the socialist countries. By as early as the late 1950's, the book notes, the CEMA countries achieved significant successes: They were credited with more than a third of the world's industrial production.

One outstanding event that had a long-term influence on the course of historic development was creation of the military-political alliance of socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact. Signed in May 1955 in the Polish capital, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was called upon to oppose the aggressive aspirations of the NATO bloc, created by the leading imperialist powers in 1949. Time has shown that this multilateral alliance of socialist states is the most important factor of peace. It plays a tremendous role not only in insuring the security of countries in the socialist fraternity, but also in the struggle to strengthen European security and peace in all the world.

The book broadly illuminates the vanguard role of the CPSU in the struggle to maintain peace on our planet and to achieve relaxation of international tension, and the efforts of the CPSU to strengthen international ties between communist and workers parties, and support the national liberation movement.

The concluding chapter of the book analyzes the general economic, social, and cultural successes of socialism in the period under examination, improvements in the social structure of society, and the achievements of the party's nationalities policy.

Using concrete historic material, the work under review here shows Marxism-Leninism in action and reveals the CPSU's multifaceted experience in leading all aspects of the life of society in the period of socialist society's consolidation and development. Naturally within the framework of a journal review it was possible to concentrate attention only on some key problems associated with the party's history examined in Book 2, Volume 5 of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". On the whole, the book provides a full impression of the glorious road traveled by the party and people of our country in the difficult postwar years. This important work on party history enriches and amplifies our ideas about the laws governing development of socialist society and growth in the role of the Communist Party--the driving and guiding force, and the core of the political system of socialism.

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## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

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## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

### CHIEF MARSHAL AVIATION P. KUTAKHOV DISCUSSES FLIGHT TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, Air Force commander in chief, USSR deputy minister of Defense: "The Exact Yardstick of Combat"]

(Text) Each day brings us closer to a noteworthy event in the life of the party and country--the 26th CPSU Congress. Preparations for the congress have become the vital concern of all communists and all Soviet people, and they have transformed into a clear demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and people.

Personnel of the air force are preparing to meet the next congress of the Leninist party with worthy deeds. Participating actively in the broad socialist competition that has evolved in the army and navy under the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm military order!", military airmen are multiplying the successes of their labor, persistently improving their aerial skills, and strengthening their discipline and combat readiness. Communists and Komsomol members are serving as the example in this.

Owing to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government for strengthening the country's defense capabilities, the air force climbed to a new qualitative level in its development in the time since the 25th CPSU Congress. Air units and subunits are outfitted with modern equipment and weapons. Well organized training and purposeful party-political work have made it possible for most units and subunits to successfully assimilate this equipment within a short time and without lowering combat readiness.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are devoting unweakening attention to raising the ideological temper of the personnel, and forming high moral, political, and fighting qualities in the soldiers. And this is having a beneficial effect on the results of military labor, it is unifying the military collectives, and it is effectively promoting fulfillment of complex combat training missions. In the years following the congress many military airmen earned state awards for their successes in combat and political training, and the courage and valor they displayed in the performance of their important assignments.

The most important principle of organizing and conducting combat training in the units and schools has been and continues to be: Teach what one must know in war. Commanders, staffs, and party organizations are doing everything to make training and indoctrination satisfy the requirements of modern combat to the maximum. Take

as an example the combat training of the flight crews. The emphasis here is on raising the level of aerial skills--an alloy of artful piloting, tactical proficiency, and high moral, political, and psychological qualities. And this is achieved through hard work, in the course of which firm knowledge of the equipment and of aerodynamics, and the habits of faultless flight training aimed at mastering effective techniques and methods of combat are acquired.

Growth in the proficiency of the aerial warriors is promoted by a well organized system of command training for regular military personnel. In recent years its quality has risen noticeably, and it is now associated more closely with real life, with the tasks of the troops today. Forms of training such as instructor training rallies and scientific-practical and theoretical conferences are being used more extensively in this training. The training material base is also undergoing continual improvement. The use coefficient of training apparatus and other technical training resources is rising. This is making it possible to fulfill the plans of flight training with better quality. A confirmation of this can be found in the increase in number of top-class pilots and navigators, and the greater effectiveness with which each flying hour is used to practice the elements of combat application.

Special significance is attached to tactical skills in the training of aerial warriors. And this is understandable. High flying speed and the power and effectiveness of the weapons have fundamentally altered the nature of aerial combat. Its main feature today is fluidity. Tactical advantage is now one of the decisive factors of victory over the enemy.

Air units possess everything they need to organize highly effective tactical training for the personnel. It stands to reason that presence of the appropriate training materials base does not yet predetermine the success of the effort. Practice and the experience of exercises show that tactical skills are fostered wherever combat training proceeds in conditions as close to those of real combat as possible, without simplifications and laxity, and wherever the actions of the pilots are graded objectively and exactly, with the exact yardstick of combat.

As an example the airmen in the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Berdnikov are distinguished by high tactical skills. Here the commander and the staff are constantly concerned that every combat training flight would be saturated with the elements of tactics, and that it would proceed in conditions promoting development of active tactical thinking in the flight crews. It is no accident that the pilots of this unit display high combat coordination in exercises, that they show sensible initiative in arriving at the most effective ways to strike targets, or that they make full use of the potentials of the equipment and weapons.

However, due attention is not devoted everywhere to tactical and gunnery training. Owing to this we sometimes find that combat training flights and tactical flying exercises are based on age-old scenarios and are not very instructive. We cannot condone such laxity.

After all, the goal of combat training is not only to teach a pilot to fly an airplane confidently and masterfully, but also to nurture him as a competent aerial warrior. This pertains equally both to young pilots and to those with high



qualifications. This is why commanders who approach the training and indoctrination of both young and experienced flying personnel thoughtfully, on an individual basis, are doing the right thing. This is not easy, but when flight training is organized competently, high indicators are achieved in improvement of aerial skills and, consequently, in raising the combat readiness of the subunit and the unit as a whole.

Victory in aerial combat depends not only on the combat properties of the equipment of the dueling sides. Aerial combat is primarily a hard test of the strength of people's moral and fighting qualities. A soldier who is ideologically persuaded and who handles the weapons entrusted to him masterfully is capable of beating his enemy. This is why all of the political, indoctrination, and organizational work of the air force military council, of the commanders and political workers, and of party and Komsomol organizations is aimed at the main objective--nurturing ideologically tempered, steadfast, and competent aerial warriors capable of vanquishing a strong and insidious enemy.

Guiding themselves by the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination", and by the premises and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, commanders, political organs, and party organizations of the units and schools are improving the style of their efforts to strengthen and maintain exemplary order, and to nurture the soldiers in a spirit of selfless devotion to communist ideals, and of a constant readiness to selflessly defend the socialist fatherland. Through all forms and methods of party-political work and indoctrination, they are making the personnel clearly understand the growing social role of the armed forces, deeply assimilate the conclusions of the party associated with aggravation of the international situation and with growth in the military danger on the part of imperialism and its Beijing accomplices, and develop, on this basis, a proper attitude to the military danger as a harsh reality of our times.

Publicity on glorious revolutionary and combat traditions holds an extremely important place in the indoctrination of aerial warriors. The history of the air force is full of lucid examples of the bravery and steadfastness of military airmen, and of their faithfulness to the military oath and their patriotic and international duty. Many Soviet military airmen demonstrated unexcelled military deeds and exemplary valor and heroism in battles for the freedom of the fatherland. The glorious combat activities of frontline heroes are a remarkable example of selfless service in behalf of the cause of the party and people. The frontline experience and the heroic traditions are still part of us today. They are an effective means of indoctrinating the junior generation of aerial warriors.

This is well understood by the commanders and political workers of our best units and subunits. They actively utilize daily combat training for indoctrination purposes, organizing it in such a way that not only is the ability to satisfy particular standards in the best way possible developed, but also that the will of the people would be tempered, so that they would develop endurance, boldness, and combat aggressiveness, and so that every military airman would deeply recognize his social responsibility for defending the fatherland and for fulfilling his patriotic and international duty well.

The experience of such units and subunits, which have been achieving high and stable indicators in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline and firm military order, and in the fight for accident-free flying from one year to the next, must be brought to the awareness of all military collectives. Everything that is better and that is progressive must be introduced into training and indoctrination practice--such is the insistent will of the times. The interests of combat training require that we solve large numbers of problems in short time and with high quality, and that we make sensible use of every minute of training time. And this means that each person must work better today in the area of his responsibility than he did yesterday, and better tomorrow than today.

In this connection, the party teaches us, we must improve the style of our work in every way, and raise its effectiveness and organization at all levels. Work with personnel, especially with young officers, requires daily party attention. In the last few years the air force, and the army and navy for that matter, experienced significant changes in the qualitative characteristics of the officer complement. The general educational and professional level of officers has risen. More than 70 percent of them are communists. The executive staff has grown stronger.

But at the same time the practical aspects of troop command and control are constantly imposing new, more-complex tasks upon military personnel. Once again it would be important here for the executive, no matter what post he occupies, to have a feeling for the new, to maintain a sense of reality in his approach to the real world, to not yield to self-satisfaction, and to not lose his capability for looking ahead. The best criteria of his maturity are the skill level of his subordinates, his ability to create principled mutual relationships in the party style within the military collective, to unify it, and to reinforce a healthy moral atmosphere and the spirit of true friendship and comradeship in the collective.

With a regard for the growing requirements imposed on the personnel, the military councils, the political organs, and the party organizations are constantly improving work with them. They are emphasizing formation of high political awareness in the officers, their personal responsibility for their assigned work, adherence to principles in evaluating achievements, and modesty in behavior.

Socialist competition is a powerful means of communist indoctrination of military airmen, of attaining high indicators in training and service, and of developing creativity and initiative. Last year the Red Banner air regiment commanded by Colonel G. Treznyuk initiated the competition in the air force. The personnel successfully fulfilled their pledges. The unit once again retained its outstanding unit title. This year--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress--the baton of competition initiator in the air force was accepted by the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Rodionov. Since the first day of winter training the unit's airmen have been persistently fighting for successful fulfillment of their high pledges. The example of the best in the pre-congress competition is a good reference point for all units and subunits in the struggle to fulfill the pledges adopted in honor of the party congress.

It is with great patriotic inspiration elicited by all of the people's preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress that military airmen are laboring in these days of winter

combat training. The units and schools are continuing to discuss the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress with deep interest. This party document spells out the scientifically grounded prospects and tasks of the new stage of communist construction. They are eliciting a tremendous influx of strength and creative energy in all Soviet soldiers, and inspiring them to take ever-higher summits in combat and political training in behalf of further reinforcement of the power of our great Motherland, marching at the lead of peace and progress. Rallying closely around the Leninist party, the military airmen are always ready to honorably fulfill their missions.

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## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

### USTINOV ADDRESSES MINISTRY OF DEFENSE PARTY AKTIV

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Article: "Standing Guard Over Creative Labor"]

[Text] Everything being done in the armed forces to raise their fighting power and improve living conditions of the servicemen is the result of the unweakening attention and daily, wise leadership of our party, emphasized participants of a meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Defense, held on 16 March in Moscow.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov gave a speech. The 26th CPSU Congress, he noted, was an event of truly world-historic significance, an important landmark in the history of the party and Soviet society. Its work and results are at the center of the attention of the Soviet people, fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, laborers of all the world, and progressive international society.

D. F. Ustinov emphasized that the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990" were received by the congress, the entire party, and all of our people with great enthusiasm. He noted that the Soviet people expressed limitless trust and deep gratefulness to the CPSU Central Committee for its untiring concern for the socialist motherland's development, and for the well-being and happiness of the people. Words of special gratefulness, sincere love, and respect are directed by the laborers of the cities and villages and by soldiers of the armed forces toward CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The minister of defense extended greetings from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the participants of the meeting of the party aktiv.

Characterizing the international situation, the speaker noted the invariable consistency of the USSR's peace-loving course, in which a policy of peaceful coexistence is combined with firm restraint of imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Imperialist reaction is actually attempting to complicate relations between the USSR and the USA, and between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and they are trying to alter the established military-strategic balance in their favor. It would be naive, at best, to suggest, the minister of defense emphasized, that we might allow someone to disturb this balance, and create a superiority over us. "Such attempts, as well as discussions with us from a position of strength," declared Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are absolutely unpromising!"



He then went on to questions of the country's internal development, and he thoroughly illuminated the complex and important tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Discussing growth in the leadership role of the party at the stage of developed socialism, the Marshal emphasized that the Central Committee Politburo is its true staff.

Much room was devoted in the report to questions of Soviet armed forces development.

The speaker pointed to further growth in the role and effectiveness of party-political work in the army and navy as one of the most important prerequisites of successful completion of the tasks facing the armed forces. Today, this work is centering on deeply explaining the decisions of the congress and mobilizing the soldiers for the fight to transform these decisions into practical deeds.

It was emphasized by speakers at the meeting--Army General A. A. Yepishev, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, Army General V. I. Varennikov, and others--that the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to dependably stand guard over peaceful creative labor.

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## ARMED FORCES

### MOSCOW MD SOLDIERS CONTRIBUTE TO CPSU DRAFT REPORT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Colonel General K. Grushevoy, military council member, chief, Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Political Directorate: "The Word of the Fatherland's Defenders"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's draft report is being discussed in the troops on a broad front. And wherever we look--at the party conference and at meetings of party executives in the formations and military training institutions, and at party, Komsomol, and trade union meetings of the units and subunits--we see an atmosphere of high political activity. One out of every three or four communists or Komsomol members had something to say in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft report in the party and Komsomol organizations. And in the final analysis, every soldier--if not at meetings then at political lessons, during talks with commanders and political workers, or in a time of meetings with famous toilers of the country, which are held especially frequently these days--stated his approval of the new party document.

And what is most important, what pleases me especially as a political worker, is that the soldiers view the CPSU Central Committee draft report from the position of a personal stake in the plans of the party, in the affairs of the Soviet people. A confirmation of this is the proposals that are coming in. There are hundreds upon hundreds of them. As an example just the Ryazan' Higher Military Command Signal School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union M. V. Zakharov submitted 50 proposals.

What sort of problems agitate the soldiers?

We might say that they are most diverse, and that they are associated with all sections of the CPSU Central Committee's draft report. As an example Major I. Ozerskiy suggested making the following addition to Part IV:

"Raise responsibility for the effectiveness and quality of equipment operation, and stimulate a thrifty attitude toward equipment, machines, and mechanisms".

Lieutenant Colonel A. Kalachikov came to the conclusion that one of the items must be rewritten in a new way. In the version he suggests, this item reads as follows:

"Expand production of a unified complex of machinery for construction and finishing jobs in existing production operations, and improve the supply of minor mechanization

resources, mechanized and hand tools, and spare parts for them, to construction organizations."

Warrant Officer A. Sapozhkov feels it necessary to enter these additional lines in Part XII:

"Increase the effectiveness of legal and economic sanctions on violators of the labor process."

As a rule the soldiers' proposals are usually based on personal experience. Take as an example driver Private D. Morozov. He drives his vehicle exquisitely, and he knows how hard it is to harvest grain. Studying the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee, the Kantemirov soldier proposed:

"Increase production of high-capacity trucks and trailers for transportation of grain."

Senior Lieutenant V. Lizun has been in the army for not just 1 year. He is well aware of the high value placed on mutual assistance in military collectives, and he knows how great the role of military labor is to the soldier's development; after all, there is reason for calling the army a school of indoctrination. The officer has also been a frequent visitor to enterprises in the city in which he serves. And pondering over the provisions of the new party document, V. Lizun came up with the suggestion to add the following to the draft:

"Develop comradely mutual assistance and competition and raise the educational role of labor in the labor collective."

We can cite more and more of these examples. They are persuasive testimony to the inviolable unity of the army and people. The armed defenders of the motherland are living the same interests with the people, and the plans of the party are as close and dear to them as to all laborers. And many of them are already thinking about their personal labor contribution to implementing these plans. Here, for example, is what a former worker of the Voronezh Aviation Plant, Private Yu. Kuz'min, declared: "I made the firm decision to serve out my 2 years in the army with an excellent report, and after being retired into the reserves, return to the plant and try to reach my personal five-year target in the remaining time of the 11th Five-Year Plan."

The draft report of the CPSU Central Committee also contains basic premises that have embedded themselves deeply in the hearts of the soldiers. "Successful fulfillment of the five-year plan," it emphasizes, "will ensure further growth of the country's economic potential and the people's welfare, and maintenance of the Soviet state's defensive power at the required level...." These lines are interpreted by soldiers of the capital's military district as the party's concern for the Soviet Armed Forces, and for supplying them with everything they need to offer a worthy repulse to any aggressor.

In what way can we respond to the party's concern? It is in strengthening the motherland's defensive power, in dependably defending the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people that the soldiers see their main contribution to the common good of the people. And it is no accident that during the discussion of the draft



"Basic Directions", the decision to continue the shock watch in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress until the end of 1961 was born.

This shock watch raised all of the district's soldiers for the fight for outstanding results each day. Working under the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm military order", they have achieved remarkable results. Our Guards Motorized Rifle Taman' and Tank Kantemirov divisions are firmly holding onto the titles of best ground forces formations. The number of outstanding units and subunits in the troops increased prior to the congress. One out of every three soldiers became an outstanding soldier of combat and political training. More than 70 percent of the district's communists have earned this lofty title.

As do many other patriotic deeds of the soldiers of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, these successes reveal the great inspiring and mobilizing force of the CPSU Central Committee's draft report, and the personnel's avid desire to honorably greet the 26th Congress of their Communist Party.

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## ARMED FORCES

### COL GEN SREDIN DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENIYKH SİL in Russian No 4, Feb 81 (signed to press 4 Feb 81) pp 8-17

[Article by Colonel General V. Sredin, 1st deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "The Fighting Vanguard of the Army and Navy"]

[Text] The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will convene at our motherland's capital on 23 February. The Soviet people associate their best thoughts, their brightest hopes, and their creative aspirations with the next meeting of the top forum of the Leninist party. This optimism has been generated within us and proved out by many years of the historic practice of the Communist Party. "Every congress," said Comrad. L. I. Brezhnev, "opened new horizons before our party and country. I am certain that the same will be said for the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to define the strategy and tactics of the next stage of communist development."

New prospects for development of communism in our country are spelled out in the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990". In meetings, numerous assemblies, and party conferences, hundreds of thousands of Soviet people, army and navy soldiers, communists, and nonparty members avidly approved and actively and effectively discussed this profoundly scientific, thoroughly grounded document embodying Lenin's general line for the party of the communists, and the basic premises of its economic and social policy for many years into the future. Following the lead of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the 11th will contribute a new chapter to the heroic chronicle of communist development. The Soviet people know that its successful completion will insure further growth of our country's economic potential, development of science and culture, enhancement of public welfare, maintenance of the Soviet state's defensive power at the required level, and further enhancement of its international prestige.

The Soviet people's firm faith in the plans and affairs of the Leninist party and the high authority communists hold in the eyes of the people of labor are understandable and natural. Throughout all of the years of the new society's struggle and development, communists have carried on one of the most remarkable and unfading traditions--always being "on the fire line", at the forward edge of progress in labor and combat, wherever a clear understanding of the historic perspective, the ability to encourage people to capture new summits, unshakeable conviction, unbending

will, and exceptional steadfastness are needed most of all. "After all, it is not enough to simply call oneself the 'vanguard', the forward detachment," write V. I. Lenin, "we must also act in such a way that all other detachments would see, and would be compelled to recognize, that we are marching in the lead."

Soviet communists are holding to Lenin's commandment faithfully. They now represent an army of more than 17 million active, ideologically persuaded warriors, a fighting vanguard, confidently leading the Soviet people on the road of communist development. Typical of our times is the growth of the CPSU's role in leadership of socialist society--a society with a highly developed economy, progressive science and culture, mature socialist social relations, high organization and idealism, and true liberty and democracy; this growth is itself promoting an increase in the requirements imposed on communists. They measure their contribution to the common good, and their acts and actions against a high standard. Communists everywhere are marching at the lead of the masses, they are their inspiration and organizing force, they serve as examples of high consciousness and creativity in production and social life, and as builders of communism they will be found wherever the work is hardest.

The history of our state and the combat road of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are celebrating their 63d anniversary, demonstrate that only constant, firm, and consistent party leadership can insure creation and reinforcement of an army capable of dependably protecting the revolutionary achievements of October. The most important mission of the armed forces today--dependably guarding the creative labor of the Soviet people, and serving as a bulwark of universal peace--is also being executed with an eye on precise fulfillment of the decisions of our party and its fighting staff--the Leninist Central Committee. The CPSU's leadership of the USSR Armed Forces and growth in the role of party organizations in the army and navy, and in their influence upon all aspects of the life of military collectives, are the most fundamental principles of Soviet military development. Relying upon Marxist-Leninist theory and a knowledge of the objective laws of social development, the CPSU is planning out the main directions in this area, and it is organizing and guiding the activities of government, specifically military, and other organs to solve defense problems.

The army and navy party organizations are firm and consistent executors of our party's policy in the armed forces, and they are one of its fighting detachments, closely united beneath Lenin's banner. They are staffed by a large fraction of our officers, to include one-man commanders--the organizers and leaders of combat training and the political and military indoctrination of army and navy personnel. They are highly skilled military specialists wholly devoted to the CPSU and the Soviet people. Among the communists we can find many privates and seamen, sergeants and petty officers, and seagoing and shore-based warrant officers--the best soldiers. By their exemplary actions and daily efforts at political indoctrination, communists are cementing the ranks of the servicemen, they are introducing a spirit of political and class consciousness, adherence to Lenin's principles, efficiency, and intolerance of shortcomings into the military collectives, and by their personal example and inspiring words they are encouraging their fellow servicemen to selflessly fulfill their constitutional duty of defending the motherland. Owing to the concern of the party and all Soviet people, noted CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov at a party conference

of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, in the years since the 25th CPSU Congress the fighting power and combat readiness of the army and navy climbed to a new qualitative level. The field, aerial, and naval skills and the tactical coordination of many formations and units have risen. Modern weapons are now being used more effectively. Party influence upon all basic processes in the army and navy has intensified. The content of socialist competition has been enriched. The educational role of the armed forces has grown.

Profound qualitative changes have occurred in the spiritual life and professional training of our troops. An example of this can be seen, in particular, in the Strategic Missile Forces. There was a time when the missile forces made it their goal to have a master of military affairs serving in every combat crew. To be frank, this was a high goal, and much work was required to achieve it. On the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress such a goal was achieved. But now 5 years have passed since that time, and the competition for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress has generated a new initiative among many missilemen: "A master in every crew to a crew of masters". Communists everywhere are the initiators and the enthusiastic supporters of this initiative, which is embracing all combat crews of the Strategic Missile Forces.

Among the tasks presently facing army and navy communists, the most important are those which would help to raise the fighting power of the armed forces and their combat readiness even higher. It is precisely at achieving this task that the party organizations of the military units are focusing their efforts and the activities of every communist, be he a commander, a political worker, a private, or a seaman.

Concern for maintaining high combat readiness and alertness is the most important direction in all of the daily activities of the military councils, commanders, political organs, and all party organizations in the army and navy. "Combat readiness," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev aptly defined, "is, in the final analysis, the wreath of the combat proficiency of the troops in peacetime, and the key to victory in war." Its components include the level of field, naval, and aerial skills, the ability of commanders to firmly control the troops, the soldiers' confident use of weapons and combat equipment, the high combat readiness of the units, and many others.

Communists are marching in the vanguard of the struggle to raise the fighting power, alertness, and combat readiness of the troops. Deeply recognizing their personal responsibility for the security of the Soviet motherland, they are mobilizing the servicemen for successful completion of the combat and political training plans, satisfaction of the requirements of the oath and the manuals, and maintenance of firm discipline in the subunits, units, ships, military training institutions, and services. Clear evidence of this can be found in the results of the past training year. All of the top formations and units and the overwhelming majority of subunits that achieved excellent and good results are headed by communists. About 60 percent of the communists in the army and navy are outstanding soldiers of combat and political training, and two-thirds are specialists with high class ratings.

The competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress with the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm military order!" has achieved great scope throughout the Soviet Army and Navy. The first months of the new training year show that the privates,



seamen, sergeants, petty officers, and officers are fully resolved to raise the combat readiness of the units and ships and the effectiveness of troop training and indoctrination even higher, to make a step forward in combat perfection, discipline, and military order, to mark the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan with shock military labor, and to honorably complete the great and complex tasks of combat and political training. Through the encouragement of communists, this patriotic movement has been shown support in all units and aboard all ships. It was initiated by soldiers in units commanded by Colonel V. Parshikov and lieutenant colonels I. Shelestov, V. Masiyenko, and V. Rodionov, and by naval seamen of the atomic missile submarine commanded by Captain 1st Rank G. Nikitin.

Consolidating their successes, army and navy communists use them only as one of many steps on the road to new summits of combat perfection. We know quite well the sort of pleasure that V. I. Lenin took in success. But at the same time we cannot but recall the accusatory words of the party leader concerning the boasting, glorification, conceit, and bragging. Lenin taught us not to close our eyes to shortcomings, but instead to fight them. Merciless exposure of our own failings is necessary "to any living and lively party," wrote Vladimir Il'ich. "There is nothing baser than self-satisfied optimism." This is why the party teaches us to objectively evaluate our achievements. When viewed in terms of the country's security, what is significant in combat readiness is not high grades themselves, but the actual training level and capabilities of the people for performing their combat mission, the real state of military discipline, the high alertness of the personnel, and every soldier's deep recognition of the tremendous responsibility imposed by the party upon the armed forces for dependably insuring the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people. This responsibility has grown especially today, in a time of growing complexity in the international situation, when imperialists and other reactionary circles are undertaking savage attacks against detente, when they are increasing tension in the world, promoting the arms race, stirring up centers of military confrontation in different regions of the world, and provoking new conflicts. In this situation the party is implementing a consistent and firm policy of peace, combining it with strengthening the Soviet state's defense capabilities and raising the fighting power and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are the most important means of bridling the aggressors and averting a new world war.

It is inconceivable that high results can be achieved for each of the components of combat readiness without political work which ensures the chief element in combat readiness--people's spiritual readiness to fulfill any party and government order.

Party political work is a powerful means of resolving all questions of building the armed forces and of further enhancing their combat readiness. It embraces all spheres of their life and activity, rallies Soviet servicemen around the CPSU and mobilizes them to fulfill combat and political training tasks successfully. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on increasing the efficiency of party work, military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations have in recent years persistently improved methods of taking a political approach to resolving tasks of combat readiness, educating servicemen and enhancing the quality of the training process. They direct the personnel's energy and strength toward mastering new combat hardware and weapons, strengthening military discipline, organization and order and uniting military collectives. Every new step forward by the armed forces along the path of combat improvement enshrines a decisive contribution by commanders, political workers, party organizations and all communists.



In this sphere, however, one also cannot fail to see unrealized potential and the inability of individual party committees and party bureaus to make effective use of means of party influence on revolving the tasks set before a unit or ship and to evaluate exactly the personal contribution of every communist to the achievement of success in the sector entrusted to him by the party. There was concrete and principled discussion of this during the pre-congress report-and-election campaign. It was pointed out at the party conference of the Southern Group of Forces, for example, that certain political organs and party organizations still devote insufficient attention to carrying out party political work on specific kinds and tasks of combat training, sometimes do not delve deeply into the essence of the processes that occur in field training, in firing instruction and in the study of combat hardware and do not always display principledness in evaluating shortcomings in the training process or in ensuring the qualitative fulfillment of combat training plans and programs. It is clear that questions of enhancing the effectiveness of servicemen's technical, field, sea and air training, of their ideological tempering and of moral, political and psychological preparation must be constantly at the center of the attention of army and navy party organizations.

Exercises, missile launches, flights, combat duties and voyages by submarines and surface ships in the world ocean create the best conditions for perfecting combat skill, developing people's high moral and combat qualities and, consequently, for enhancing the combat readiness of units and ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, demands that they are carried out in a situation as close as possible to combat conditions, without oversimplification or indulgence. Every combat training exercise must be used to temper the serviceman's will and character, enriching him with the experience and knowledge demanded by war. Precisely this determines the need for heightened attention to organizing active and purposeful party political work on combat duty, on cruises and on exercises. Commanders, political organs and party organizations are called upon to introduce the spirit of high exactingness into servicemen's work, to foster conscientiousness and responsibility in them and to develop the desire to achieve high end results. Harmoniousness in the actions of crews, shifts and combat teams and their confidence in their actions when fulfilling combat training tasks must grow from watch to watch, from exercise to exercise. At the same time it is important to generalize and introduce the experience of progressive subunits and units which have achieved the greatest successes and to place it at the service of the cause of improving personnel training and education.

Our Communist Party emphasizes the increased significance of socialist competition as an effective means of enhancing the masses' social activeness. The participation of servicemen in the competition reflects the democratism of the Soviet Armed Forces and their indissoluble unity with the people. The competition directly influences combat readiness and affects all aspects of army and navy life. It helps to master combat hardware and weapons within a tight schedule and is a powerful factor in enhancing servicemen's political and business like activeness and their initiative in the fulfillment of combat training plans and in educating them in the spirit of collectivism, comradely mutual assistance and discipline.

In the pre-congress period the competition has assumed a more purposeful nature in the army and navy. The special features of the branches of the armed forces and of categories of troops are being taken more fully into account when organizing it. It is aimed at mastering combat hardware, reducing the time taken to fulfill the normatives of combat training tasks, enhancing the reliability of combat management and making rational use of the training material base. Many formations and units, fulfilling their pledges in honor of our party's 26th congress, have achieved high results in combat and political training and in all other spheres of their activity. The ranks of servicemen with excellent results and of rated specialists have been swelled by a large new detachment of servicemen who are successfully mastering military affairs. Summing up the results of the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress will enable commanders and political workers to generalize progressive experience and, by relying on the achievements of front-runners and competition winners, to make the necessary amendments to the course of combat training with a view to intensifying it. But the further enhancement of the competition's effectiveness demands a struggle against formalism and red tape, which still, unfortunately, impart aridity to this creative work in some places. It is known, for example, that the competition has not become an inalienable part of the training process in certain units. The element of rivalry still manifests itself poorly during the elaboration of training tasks and normatives, and yet there can essentially be no competition without rivalry. There are facts which attest that in a number of units the adopted socialist pledges are poorly backed up by organizational measures.

The communists' vanguard role in competition should be manifested in the fact that they themselves set the tone of healthy rivalry and are pioneers in using the experience of competition leaders, render honor to those who have deserved it by their deeds, criticize people whose word is at variance with their deeds, and establish mutual assistance. Asserting everything of value, introducing advanced experience, struggling against everything which impedes the broad and in-depth development of competition, and persistently implementing its Leninist principles--that is the communist's duty.

From the very start of the creation of our armed forces, the party organizations acted as vehicles of organization and of conscious military discipline. Now too, together with the commanders and political organs, they are performing a large amount of political educational work among the servicemen's masses, educating expeditiousness and precision in fulfilling orders, and developing in them political awareness--the firm foundation of strong discipline in the socialist armies. The tremendous level to which our units and ships are furnished with modern combat equipment, comprising predominantly of collective weapons, and the nature of modern warfare require the utmost discipline. That is why the question of the further consolidation of regulation procedure must remain on the agenda, and must not be underestimated in our organizational and political-educational activity. It is essential to struggle more persistently for the fulfillment of the orders of the USSR Defense Ministry, to improve the standard of the organizational and political work of the commanders and political workers, and primarily in the subunits, and exactingness toward cadres and all communists for the implementation of the party's instructions including in the armed forces. I think the communists' efforts will become more purposeful if the party organizations approach

with stricter criteria, verified by practice, their assessment of discipline, analyze organizational and political-educational work in greater depth, and pay unremitting attention to rallying military collectives, and creating in them an atmosphere of true friendship and comradeship and implacability toward any violations of military order and discipline. The direct duty of the party committees and bureaus is to enhance exactingness with regard to the personal behavior and service of party members and candidate members and to educate them in a spirit of implacability toward violations of military discipline. Here it must be taken into account that the majority of communists are officers who, by virtue of their position in the military collective, are called on to set an example of a model attitude toward service, expeditiousness and observance of the norms of communist morality and ethics.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" advances, as among the most important tasks, those of a managerial, organizational nature. The solution of these tasks is of exceptionally important significance for the practical activity of military cadres and army and navy communists. It is essential for the party organizations, particularly those at headquarters, to give all officers more specific assistance in improving the standard of leadership of the troops and mastering a Leninist style of work. This style, as the 25th CPSU Congress noted, presupposes a high degree of exactingness toward oneself and others, rules out complacency, and opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism. Practice shows that the communist's sense of party duty is formed in an atmosphere of high exactingness toward him and this sense of party duty is enhanced a hundredfold by a profound understanding, as V. I. Lenin put it, of the fact that "every party member is responsible for the party and the party is responsible for every member." The communist's responsibility is his deeply comprehended duty in action, a measure of his professional and political activeness, and his ability and desire to follow in all matters the requirements of party, state and moral norms.

The army and navy communists inextricably link concern for high combat readiness, for high-quality fulfillment of combat training tasks, and for the maintenance of regulation procedure and organization with the steady improvement of ideological and political educational work with the personnel. Ideological work since the 25th CPSU Congress has been performed in the troops and the navy under the impact of the party's constantly growing attention toward the working people's communist education. In implementing the instructions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work," the army and navy military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations have accumulated definite experience of the struggle to enhance the efficiency, scientific nature and militancy of ideological work and strengthen its link with the military collectives' life and tasks.

Relying on this experience, they are stepping up the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and have organized the active explanation and discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. The most important questions of the theory and practice of ideological



work are discussed at theoretical and scientific-practical conferences and at talks with officers and the party aktiv. The political organs display a thoughtful approach toward holding general political education days and are concerned to ensure that communists and the entire personnel are regularly informed of the party's domestic and foreign policy. In ideological and political educational work, a comprehensive approach is being introduced more actively and attention is being stepped up toward problems of military and moral education and the propaganda of socialist legality.

However, the party organizations in the armed forces still have much to do to implement more fully the CPSU Central Committee's instructions on improving the scientific standard and effectiveness of ideological and political educational work and enhancing its efficiency and specific nature. In terms of content and its degree of influence on people, it still does not accord in all instances with the improved general educational, military-technical and cultural level and needs of various categories of personnel. Sometimes it fails to take into account the dynamism of present-day army and navy activity, does not always achieve the organic unity of the propaganda of economic and sociopolitical problems and the tasks of strengthening the country's defense capability or the link between theoretical propositions and the practice of communist building and the defense of the motherland and specific tasks of increasing vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening military discipline.

The army and navy party organizations must continue persistently to improve the personnel's education in a spirit of communist conviction, loyalty to the Soviet motherland, and a profound understanding of the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress is setting the armed forces. It is important to explain convincingly to the personnel their constitutional obligations in defending the socialist fatherland and to propagandize more vividly the exemplary, selfless fulfillment of military duty and the successful mastering of combat equipment and weapons. Life itself requires the intensification of the educational role of army and navy service and its influence on the formation of the personality of the builder of communism, the armed defender of the socialist fatherland.

The improvement of ideological-educational work is the paramount task of all party organizations. They must be centers of daily ideological education activity, the political nucleus of military collectives, closely linked to the masses of servicemen; they must unite them, acquire a profound grasp of all aspects of the life and activity of units and subunits and rouse the personnel to the struggle for high results in training and discipline. Every army and navy communist, striving for a vanguard role in service and combat training, has to be a propagandist and champion for the ideas of Lenin's party and devote his knowledge and all his spiritual strength to this exceptionally important task. The active participation of all party members in the political education of troops should be regarded as a decisive condition of party organizations' influence on the life and activity of military collectives.

One measure for increasing the ideological tempering of servicemen is the exposure of hostile bourgeois ideology. In view of the growing scale and refinement of anti-Soviet propaganda, it is necessary to display even more militancy and attacking spirit in giving wide publicity to the Soviet way of life and the achievements and advantages of the socialist system and to inculcate revolutionary vigilance in Soviet servicemen.



And here the communist is an active political fighter. His convincing words, weighty arguments and timely rebuttal of acts of ideological subversion help Soviet servicemen to understand correctly and from class positions the events taking place in the country and abroad, to better understand the aggressive nature of the imperialist blocs' policy and to become more profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the motherland's defense.

Party organs' reports and elections were a most important part of army and navy communists' preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. They again demonstrated the monolithic unity and close cohesion of communists and all armed forces personnel around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the warm approval and full support of Soviet servicemen for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government. The meetings and conferences mobilized communists to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner and to persistently implement the decisions which will be adopted by the party's highest forum.

Reports and elections in the party organizations of subunits, units and ships and party conferences in formations, districts, groups of forces and fleets were an exacting, mass review of the party forces of the army and navy and of work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee plenums, Central Committee resolutions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on defense questions and the requirements of the USSR defense minister's orders. The communists analyzed their activity and the content of training and educational practice actively, self-critically and in a businesslike way, devoting due attention to all aspects of party work--political, organizational and ideological. The report and election campaign helped to step up the militancy of all party organizations and to increase communists' activeness.

The reports and elections clearly confirmed that the persistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums and Central Committee resolutions has enriched party work in every way and helped to further improve its efficiency and quality. The meetings and conferences noted such important features of party work to emerge in this period as its inseparable connection with all-party, all-state tasks above all in the sphere of the country's defense and the organization and education of the masses, its more complete consideration of the complex military-political situation, the particular features of tasks being resolved by military units and the conditions in which they were fulfilled, and the active quest for means and methods of improving the efficiency and quality of organizational and ideological education activity.

The fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress' instructions on strengthening party leadership and improving the activity of all party units promoted a further increase in the role and activeness of political organs and party organizations. The number of army and navy party organizations and party groups has increased since the congress. They now exist in most companies and batteries and equivalent subunits and they exert party influence over all the basic structural levels of units, military administration organs and duty forces. About half of the primary party organizations have party committees and party bureaus. Some 80 percent of officers are now party members.

The interests of the further strengthening of party influence on servicemen's life and training require the maximum utilization of all means of party influence and the improvement of intraparty work.

This was confirmed with new force by the reports and elections of party organs in the armed forces. Where party organizations are militant, observe the norms of party life strictly, preserve the purity of party ranks, maintain intraparty democracy at the necessary level, discuss topical questions of political organizational and ideological work at party meetings and party aktiv meetings, develop criticism and self-criticism, systematically check the execution of all that is planned, decided on and approved, display high exactingness toward communists for the fulfillment of regulation obligations and form an active life stance among them--there broad scope is ensured for displaying the forces and capabilities of every party member and candidate and their vanguard role in combat and political training is higher. It was stressed that at present it is necessary to step up still further the work of party groups and party organizations of subunits which form the basis of the military and naval organization.

In a word, much remains to be done to ensure that every party organization lives a still more full-blooded life. And here a leading role belongs to political organs. They do much to increase the militancy and activeness of all party collectives and to observe the Leninist principles of party leadership and norms of party life. However, the experience acquired, which undoubtedly requires consolidation in day-to-day practice, is sometimes accompanied by certain omissions. Not all political organs are exercising unremitting leadership over party organizations to a sufficient degree or teaching and instructing the party aktiv in sufficiently concrete terms. At times the workers of political organs consult too frequently with the aktiv and with communists on urgent questions of their activity. There is a need for political organs to play a more active part in the implementation in cadre policy and always to watch over the Leninist principles of selection, placing and education of cadres. The uninterrupted, persistent improvement of the work style is the true guarantee of increasing the role of political sections and political administrations as leading CPSU party organs in the armed forces.

In the course of the report-and-election party meetings and conferences many critical observations were made and many valuable proposals put forward. The attention of all whom they concern must be drawn to their implementation. No observation, no businesslike proposal from a communist must be ignored; concrete measures must be adopted on all of them. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, those party committees which adopt without delay concrete measures on communists' criticisms and proposals are acting very correctly. The wealth of experience and collective thought contained in observations and proposals should be utilized as fully as possible to develop the effectiveness of party work and strengthen its influence on all aspects of the armed forces' life and combat training.

The leadership of the Komsomol and trade union organizations is an important and crucial area of party political work in the army and navy. Here too there have been reports and elections. Many communists have entered these mass social organizations' leading organs. It is through them that army and navy party organizations exercise

leadership of work among young servicemen and manual and clerical workers. It must be particularly borne in mind that three-fourths of armed forces personnel are young people. Communists must more deeply analyze these collectives' lives and direct on a day-to-day basis the work done by Komsomol organizations to ensure that Komsomol members achieve exemplary standards in service, discipline, the mastery of combat equipment and the development of training facilities.

Komsomol work must take more fully into account young people's interests and attributes and their general educational and cultural level. Commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations must take an interest in imaginative initiatives by Komsomol members and all young servicemen and be mindful of the fact that communist education produces the greatest success in the process of practical work and in the struggle to fulfill the tasks set the army and navy.

On the eve of that portentous event, the 26th CPSU Congress, commanders, political organs and party organizations are assessing their work from the standpoint of the party's lofty demands and are applying all their strength, knowledge and experience to the task of reliably safeguarding the motherland's security and the creative labor of the builders of communism. Communists see day-to-day military labor and the struggle to ensure the Soviet Armed Forces' high combat readiness and combat capability as their supreme vocation, the vocation of ideologically staunch and active party champions forming the vanguard of the army and navy.

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## ARMED FORCES

### GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON PARTY'S DEFENSE ROLE

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[Article by Colonel I. Semenov, intended for political lessons on the topic "The CPSU's Activities in Strengthening the Soviet Motherland's Might and Raising the People's Welfare. Growth in the Party's Leadership Role in the Modern Stage of Communist Development"]

[Text] Six hours are allocated to the study of this topic. It would be best to use this time as follows: 2 hours for lecture (narration), 2 hours for independent study, and 2 hours for a seminar (discussion).

The goal of the lesson is to help the students gain a deeper understanding of the role of the Communist Party as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society in the fight to build communism, to clarify the factors promoting growth of the CPSU's role in developed socialism, and to fully assimilate the fact that the party's leadership is the fundamental principle of Soviet military development, and the main source of power of our valorous armed forces.

The following basic questions are recommended for discussion with the students in the lecture (narration): 1. Growth of the CPSU's role in the present stage of communist development. 2. The CPSU's activities aimed at strengthening the USSR's economic power and raising public welfare. 3. Aggravation of the world's situation. The party's concern for strengthening the country's defense capabilities.

It would be desirable to begin the lecture (narration) with brief introductory remarks emphasizing that all the history of the Soviet people, their combat and labor victories, and their outstanding achievements are inseparably associated with the activity of the Communist Party as the leading and guiding force of our society. Our party carries the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism high, it performs its historic mission with merit, and it fights untiringly for the triumphs of communist ideals. And today the Soviet people and all honorable people on earth see within it a representation of, in the words of V. I. Lenin, the wisdom, honor, and conscience of our era.

#### 1. Growth of the CPSU's Role in the Present Stage of Communist Development

Created by the great Lenin, our party is the political guide and leader of the working class and all laborers, and the organizer and inspiration of the whole people's struggle for the triumph of communism. Lenin's teaching on the party is an extremely great contribution to the treasurehouse of creative Marxism, and a



powerful ideological weapon of the CPSU and of the entire international communist movement. It is one of the central elements of revolutionary theory, since what is most important in Marxism, using V. I. Lenin's words, is to reveal the world historic role of the proletariat as the creator of socialist society, and the working class can perform this role only by organizing itself into a special political party in opposition to all other parties created by the propertied classes.

The party, V. I. Lenin taught, is a part of the working class, it is its vanguard in the fight against the forces of old society, while after the socialist revolution it became the ruling vanguard of the proletariat. It is in a position to fulfill its mission if it includes within itself the best representatives of its class, "if it consists of fully conscious and devoted communists baptized and tempered by the experience of stubborn revolutionary struggle" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 41, p 167).

The leading position of the party in our society and state is predetermined by its revolutionary nature and essence. Armed with progressive revolutionary modern science--Marxist-Leninist science, the party is deeply revealing the objective laws of social development, and it theorizes on its basic trends, permitting us to predict the course of social processes and develop a valid policy line.

The Communist Party is honorably fulfilling its role as political leader of the working class, all laborers, and all the people. It is a living political organism developing within society and together with it. Its leadership role in communist development is growing. The main factors promoting growth in the CPSU's leadership role in modern times were deeply revealed in the party Program, in decisions of its 21st, 24th, and 25th congresses, in decrees adopted by Central Committee plenums, and in the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. What are these factors?

First, growth in the scale and complexity of the tasks of communist development. The Soviet Union possesses a colossal material-technical base for development of communism. Our national wealth exceeds 2.5 trillion rubles (not counting the value of land and forests). Two-thirds of this wealth consists of fixed capital--that is, production buildings, structures, machines, machine tools, transportation, and all that operates in material production for a relatively long time. The cost of this fixed capital has reached 1.720 trillion rubles, which is 1.4 times more than in 1975. In the last 5 years about a third of this fixed capital was renewed, while more than 40 percent was renewed in agriculture. The society of mature, developed socialism possesses an industrial potential capable of doubling the production volume every 15 years. In this case the sectors which predetermine technical progress in the national economy are developing at a higher rate. In just 19 days we produce as many industrial products as we did in all of 1940. The USSR produces a fifth of the entire planet's industrial products. The gigantic scale of our economy, its dynamic nature, and its constantly increasing rate of growth demand an extremely high level of leadership of this highly important area of communist development.

The task is to competently plan the country's national economy in each five-year plan and into the distant future, to coordinate and direct the economic activities of the union republics, krais, and oblasts, to surmount local and bureaucratic tendencies that arise from time to time, to distribute productive forces over the

country's territory sensibly, to raise the effectiveness of social production, to introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress into practice, to develop and improve the agroindustrial complex, to improve nature conservation, to make broader use of foreign economic ties, and to solve many other vitally important national economic problems. Only a party possessing the knowledge of the laws of society's development and one having tremendous practical experience is in a position to provide fully competent, truly scientific leadership to creation of the material-technical base of communism.

Second, growth in the party's role is elicited by constant growth of the creativity of the masses, by the attraction of millions more new people into labor and public activities, and into management of state affairs and production. Socialist society does not and cannot have any political organization other than the Communist Party which would account for and combine, in its policy, the interests and unique features of all classes and social groups, of all nationalities and peoples, and of all generations of Soviet people. The CPSU insures the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society, and it strengthens the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, as well as the fraternal friendship among the peoples of the USSR.

Our party, which was founded by V. I. Lenin as a progressive, conscious detachment of the working class, is the uppermost form of its class organization; now that developed socialism has developed in the country, the party has not lost its class nature, and it has become the party of all the people. The leading position of the working class and its decisive influence upon the processes of socialism in a whole people's socialist state reveal themselves most fully in the leadership role of the Communist Party, which expresses the goals and ideals of the working class, ones that have become the goals and ideals of all the people. This imposes special responsibility upon the Leninist party, and it raises its authority among the people even higher.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all friendly peoples of our country are closely united around their Leninist party. This indissoluble unity of the party and people is the source of new victories in development of communism.

Third, growth in the party's leadership role is elicited by further development of socialist democracy, by growth in the role of social organizations, and by expansion of the rights of the union republics and local organizations. The more actively the public organizations participate in management of the society's affairs, the more unavoidable becomes the party's responsibility for coordinating their activities and insuring effective interaction among all components of the social organism.

In the USSR, all power belongs to the people. A clear and persuasive illustration of the triumph of popular rule is the fact that today, 2,286,000 peoples deputies, over 30 million elected soviet officials, and 9.7 million members of peoples control groups are now participating in the management of state and social affairs. The party believes that exercising democratic rights and liberties and using them competently in the interests of communist development are the most important characteristics of an active life position of a Soviet citizen.

Being the core of the political system of Soviet society, and of its state and social organizations, our party implements its political line in these organizations mainly through CPSU members and candidates working in them. About a million communists have been elected soviet deputies; almost 4 million elected trade union officials and 1.3 million elected Komsomol officials are communists.

Fourth, growth in the party's leadership role is inseparably associated with the increasing significance of the theory of scientific communism to solving the problems of communist development. V. I. Lenin taught that the role of the conscious vanguard of the working class and all laborers of the party can be performed only on the condition that in all of its activities, it guides itself by Marxist theory--the single scientific theory of developed society.

Following the leader's commandments to the letter, our party is not just simply keeping Lenin's great revolutionary teaching pure and protecting it against all attacks; it is also creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory, and arming communists and all laborers with it for their practical activities. Together with fraternal communist and workers parties, the CPSU is enriching Lenin's ideological legacy, and it is carefully analyzing the highly rich experience of building the new society in the USSR and in other countries of the socialist fraternity, and the progress and prospects of world development. At the present stage, creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory is represented in decisions of the 23d, 24th, and 25th CPSU congresses, which embody the collective wisdom of our party, in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders, and in documents of the world communist movement.

Examples of the fruits of the joint creative efforts of the CPSU and other fraternal parties include development and concrete elaboration of Lenin's idea on mature socialist society, and the integral, well organized teaching on developed socialism, which is quite rightfully called an outstanding achievement of Marxist-Leninist thought. Marxist-Leninist theory has been enriched by the premises on transformation of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat into a whole people's state, on the guiding role of the working class in development of communism, and on the Soviet people as a historically new social and international community of people.

Growth in the role of Marxist-Leninist theory is inseparable from the task of intensifying the party's ideological activities. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination" notes that creation of a developed socialist society in the USSR, the tremendous growth experienced by the country's material and spiritual potential, and the successes in the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for peace and international cooperation, and for liberty and independence of people, have created broad possibilities for realizing the program goals of our party in regard to forming the communist consciousness of the people. These goals include indoctrination of all laborers in the spirit of high ideological conviction and devotion to the socialist motherland and to the cause of communism, development of a communist attitude toward labor and public property, complete eradication of the vestiges of bourgeois viewpoints and morals, full development of the personality, and creation of a truly rich spiritual culture.



Fifth, growth in the CPSU's role is being elicited by external factors: the task of strengthening the unity of countries in the socialist fraternity, and the fight for peace, for peaceful coexistence among states with different social structure, for relaxation of tension, and for unification of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces--peaceful socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement.

The Soviet people have been already living and laboring in peaceful conditions for more than three and a half postwar decades. This is a great achievement of the Communist Party's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are firmly and consistently waging an untiring struggle to consolidate the security of nations, to avert a new world war, and to relax international tension. This foreign policy course satisfies the fundamental interests of all peoples of the world. In his New Years greetings to the Soviet people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The foreign policy of the Soviet Union pursues clear and noble goals. We want peace for all nations. Our attachment to the ideals of liberty, justice, and progress is unshakeable. The Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of detente and stronger cooperation, and it has a firm 'no' for the arms race, and for complications and conflicts elicited by imperialist policy."

The main thing in the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to work out the general prospects for society's development, a correct policy line, and organization of the laborers to implement it. All difficulties and all of the art of state policy is, V. I. Lenin taught, to account for the uniqueness of the tasks of every period of history, and the unique conditions in which the party must act.

Present conditions are unique in that developed socialist society has been built and is now functioning in our country. In this natural stage of communist development, socialism is now developing on its own foundation, and it is revealing its creative possibilities and its deeply humanitarian essence more and more fully. The activities of the party are aimed precisely at consciously, purposefully, and effectively utilizing these possibilities in behalf of communist development. It is precisely by relying on the theory and practice of developed socialism that the CPSU has been able to determine a clear, realistic course of action in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the near future, and concretely elaborate the means for achieving its program goals.

All that has been achieved by our people under the leadership of the party has become the foundation for the program of the new five-year plan. Just a few examples of what the Soviet people achieved last year would be enough. An energy block with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts has been placed into industrial operation at the Kostromskaya GRES. Is this a lot for a little? For comparison, the output of the Dneproges was equal to 650,000 kilowatts. And now just a single energy block is equivalent to double the capacity of the largest first-born of our five-year plans! For the fourth time in the five-year plan, a billion poods of Kazakhstan grain have been poured into the motherland's granaries. Records were broken in the harvest and sale of cotton to the state. Trains are now making routine runs along the 1,400 kilometers of the Baykal-Amur Rail Mainline, which cuts its way through ancient taiga, mountains, and rivers.



There are good signs of creation, renewal, and growth in practically every corner of our vast country: new districts of residential buildings, many thousands of hectares of reclaimed land, the doors of palaces and houses of culture that have been opened to the toilers of the cities and towns, and the stadiums and athletic halls placed in the service of the health and harmonious development of the individual during the year of the Olympiad-80. By their labor, will, and reason, the Soviet people are transforming the face of the land, and strengthening the economic and defensive power of the motherland of October, the first country of socialism.

Much has been done, and there are even more impressive prospects and even more complex tasks ahead. The 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's will open up new horizons. "The forthcoming decade," states the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "is a new major stage in creation of the material-technical base of communism, in development of social relations, and in formation of the new man. In this period we must insure the fullest utilization of the possibilities and advantages of a society of mature socialism, and significantly increase its material and spiritual wealth, and its production and scientific-technical potential. The social foundation of the USSR--the inviolable union of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia--will grow stronger; friendship among peoples will strengthen."

Completing his presentation of the material on the first problem, the propagandist would properly emphasize that the CPSU's successful exercise of its leadership role in our society depends on its political and ideological maturity, the unity and cohesiveness of the party ranks, and the closeness of the party's ties with the people. The Soviet people have been persuaded, by their own eyes and through their own experience, that the party's political line and its domestic and foreign policy express their fundamental vital interests.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev described the high authority of the party in our nation penetratingly and clearly: "The Soviet people know that wherever there are difficulties, there will be communists there. The Soviet people know that no matter what happens, the communists will not let them down. The Soviet people know that wherever the party is, there will be success, and there will be victory! The people trust the party. They wholly support its domestic and foreign policy. And this multiplies the strength of the party, and it is its source of inexhaustible energy" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress], p 88).

## **2. The CPSU's Activities Aimed at Strengthening the USSR's Economic Power and Raising Public Welfare**

Going on to the second problem, the propagandist should note that a triple task of grandiose scale and significance is now being worked on in integrated fashion today under the CPSU's guidance: creation of the material-technical base of communism, formation of communist social relations, and indoctrination of the new man.

Economic development is the main thing in the struggle of the party and people for communism. Much was done in this area following the 25th CPSU Congress. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech to the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the economic and defensive potential of our country increased significantly, and a new, major step forward was made in development

of the national economy and in solution of large and important social problems. The five-year plan confirms the correctness of the party's economic strategy, worked out in its 24th and 25th congresses, and aimed at achieving a deeper turn in the economy toward the diverse tasks associated with raising the people's welfare.

There is no way to achieve further growth of the people's welfare other than to raise the effectiveness of the economy and to intensify all social production. Therefore the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress concentrates its attention on the decisive areas of the economy's development. This report expresses concern for hastening scientific-technical progress, developing the machine building, fuel, power, and raw material base, and improving the work of chemical industry, transportation, and capital construction.

The task the party poses is to make maximum use of our tremendous economic potential and the advantages of a planned economy, to place all reserves in the service of the national economy, and to decisively and energetically surmount shortcomings and mistakes in economic activity. Under its tested leadership, our country has entered the 1980's with a powerful economy, science, and technology, and with highly skilled personnel. The Soviet people are looking at the future with confidence.

The next decade will be a major stage in creation of the material-technical base of communism. In the 1980's, the Communist Party will consistently continue to pursue its economic strategy, the supreme goal of which is to continually raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people, create the best conditions for full development of the personality on the basis of further growth in the effectiveness of all social production, and increase labor productivity and the social and labor activity of the Soviet people.

Thus in the consumption area, the task is to create the conditions for fuller satisfaction of the people's demand for high-quality, diverse food products, industrial goods, and cultural and personal articles. Developing and implementing a food program as an organic component of the 11th Five-Year Plan would have priority significance to this task. This program will bring together the problems associated with development of agriculture and the sectors supporting it--industry, procurement, storage, transportation, and agricultural processing--that is, this program will involve the entire complex of food problems, from production to delivery to the consumer's table.

There are also plans for solving a large number of rather complex social problems. As an example deep transformations are to be made in labor so as to help citizens of the USSR to employ their creative strengths, capabilities, and endowments more broadly and actively. The main thing here is to fully mechanize and automate labor, to improve it, and to make it easier. The free time of the laborers will be increased by developing social services and by reducing the amount of work required in household maintenance.

There are plans for improving the living conditions of mothers and children. Thus we will lay the groundwork for solving the significant problem of strengthening the family, this highly important cell of socialist society. The issue of providing Soviet women with the most favorable possibilities for nurturing their children while actively participating in social useful labor is being raised.

Solution of the housing problem is extremely important. In the last three five-year plans, each year more than 100 million square meters of living space were placed into operation in the USSR. This is about 2.2 million apartments, or as many as in all countries of West Europe taken together.

Each day more than 27,000 individuals have housewarming parties in the USSR. In 1 year, 10 million persons improve their housing conditions. And in the 1970's, more than 107 million citizens moved to new homes or received more-comfortable and more-spacious apartments in their old buildings.

One of the most important indicators of the public welfare is the real income of the population. This indicator is climbing from one year to the next in our country. Just during the 10th Five-Year Plan, real per capita income increased by 17 percent. And in the last 15 years it has almost doubled. A significant step forward is also being planned in this area in the new, 11th Five-Year Plan. Real per capita income will rise by 16-18 percent. Of course these figures are not very far from ones that have already been achieved. But because the reckoning will be made from a higher level, the importance of the percent of growth rises significantly. In the past 10 years, real per capita income increased in our country by 1.5 times. Almost half of the country's entire population enjoys an income of over 100 rubles per month per family member today, while in 1965 only 4 percent of the population had such an income.

The real income of the population is to be increased mainly by increases in wages. The average monthly wages of blue and white collar workers will rise by 13-15 percent, climbing to 190-195 rubles by the end of the five-year plan, and the income received by kolkhoz farmers from public farms will rise by 20-22 percent. Consequently the consumer demand for various goods and services will rise as well. And because production of consumer goods and the services will expand significantly in the new five-year plan, this demand will be satisfied more completely.

Another important source of growth of real income is the social consumption funds which, as we know, provide for free education and medical care, paid leaves, material support to the sick and aged, and other social measures. Per capita payments and allowances have increased from 354 to 438 rubles in just the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, and the total volume of such allowances will be 527 billion rubles. Social consumption funds are to be increased by another 20 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Growth in the country's national income is a general indicator of the growth of the public's material welfare.

What is national income? It is everything created by society in material production within a certain period of time, for example in a year, less the cost of the resources of production consumed (materials, raw materials, energy, machine depreciation, and so on). Part of the national income makes up the accumulation fund, which insures continual growth and improvement of production, supports construction of new plants, factories, mines, and so on and contributes to the state reserves. Another large part makes up the consumption fund.

As we know, we can consume only that which we have produced. Therefore the higher the national income, the greater is that proportion of it which can be used to



raise the people's standard of living. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, allocations totaling 329 billion rubles more than in the previous five-year plan were subtracted from the national income for these purposes. Today the consumption fund makes up about three-fourths of the national income or, if we include outlays on housing and social-cultural construction, four-fifths of the national income.

The socialist economic system promotes a higher growth rate in national income in comparison with capitalism. As an example in the last 30 years the total national income of the USSR grew by more than eight times, or by almost six times on a per capita basis. The corresponding figures are 2.7 and 1.9 times for the USA, and 2 and 1.9 times for England. Just in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone we produced 400 billion rubles of national income more than in the previous five-year plan. And in the 11th Five-Year Plan the national income will increase by 18-20 percent. Today, in 5 days we produce national income equivalent to the annual income of 1928-- just before the first five-year plan.

Completing the presentation of the material on the second problem, it would be pertinent to make the conclusion that is being made by all Soviet people who study and discuss the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress. They note with deep satisfaction that the party's plans lay their greatest emphasis on problems upon which the living conditions of millions of Soviet people directly depend. In behalf of the individual, and for his good, the food program is being developed as an organic part of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a long-range program for the production of consumer goods is being implemented, steps are being taken to raise the quality of housing construction while maintaining its present scale, and concrete assignments are being made in relation to improving working conditions and developing public health, education, and culture.

Consequently we can quite rightfully state that no society that has ever existed on earth has done or could have done as much as socialism has for the popular masses and for the laborers. Construction of a society of developed socialism in the USSR is the greatest achievement of social progress today, and it became possible owing to the multifaceted leading and guiding activities of the Communist Party.

### 3. Aggravation of the World's Situation. The Party's Concern for Strengthening the Country's Defense Capabilities

Beginning the presentation of the material on the third problem, it may be emphasized that all of our party's activities and all of the work of the Soviet people are aimed at strengthening developed socialist society and creating the material-technical base of communism. But if the great creative tasks are to be successfully completed, we need a strong peace, and dependable protection of socialist achievements against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices. This is why the struggle for peace and concern for strengthening the country's defense capabilities and improving its armed forces are of priority importance to the party and the Soviet government.

The urgency of the task has grown even more in the present situation. As we know, the American war machine intends to deploy about 600 medium-range Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Europe, with a capability for reaching the deep-lying



regions of our country. A protracted crisis is still persisting in the Far East, where the Camp David surrender deal is permitting Israel to retain seized Arab land. The situation in Asia remains complex. Afghanistan's affairs are still being interfered with from without. Events in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf have recently been eliciting considerable alarm. The number of "hot spots" on our planet is growing, eliciting the natural concern of the world public. After all, it is clear to everyone that any "local" conflict can easily flare up today into the fire of a major war involving the use of nuclear weapons.

Tension in the Persian Gulf area has now reached an especially critical level. After all, it is no accident that the commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, the American General B. Rogers, declared the following in a press interview in his discussion of the possibilities of a world war: "The most probable region for such a conflict to arise would be the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean."

Big business interests in the USA are pushing American carriers toward the shores of Southwest Asia. Today, an armada of unprecedented power totaling about 60 warships of the USA and its NATO allies is concentrated in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. The American military command has openly announced permanent deployment of the specially created U.S. Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean. More than 30 American military bases have already been situated in the Indian Ocean basin.

C. Weinberger, who was appointed to the post of defense secretary in the new U.S. administration, has voted in favor of enlarging the American war machine and implementing a policy "from a position of strength". In an interview with reporters, he declared that the Reagan government is working to close the gap "in the ability of American armed forces to repel the threats of potential enemies." As we know, it is precisely under the excuse of this mythical "gap" suffered by the USA in military affairs, and the imaginary "Soviet threat" that the Carter administration assumed the course of dramatic escalation of the arms race, raising the USA's ceiling of military expenditures to an astronomical sum in the 1981 fiscal year--more than \$171 billion.

The Carter government left the Republicans with a draft budget for fiscal year 1982 in which the military expenditures are to total much more--\$200.3 billion. However, former Pentagon chief Brown is not satisfied with even this. He recommends raising allocations to the defense department to \$318.3 billion by 1986. Brown lays his greatest demands upon implementing a program of accelerated reequipment of the USA's strategic nuclear forces, on placing mobile MX missiles and Trident missile-carrying submarines at their disposal in the immediate future, and on supplying cruise missiles to B-52 bombers.

The leaders of the NATO military bloc, and mainly of the USA, are trying to disturb the military balance that has evolved in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international relaxation and security of nations.

The USA has initiated a new campaign hostile to the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union is being accused of complicity in "international terrorism". This accusation is based

on a class hatred of socialism and of the social changes occurring in the world, and the reluctance or incapability to understand the objective, historically dependent nature of changes occurring in the world arena. In fact, however, the real nutrient medium for tyranny, violence, and terrorism on our planet is the activities and policies of those who violate the legal rights and interests of sovereign states and nations, who implant an ideology of racial and national hatred, who support reactionary dictatorial regimes that are able to maintain power only through terror, who follow a line of growing tension in the world and acceleration of the arms race, and who create an atmosphere of military psychosis.

The international situation is also becoming more complex today because imperialism now has a new henchman--the Chinese leadership, which has betrayed the cause of the revolution and socialism. Following a great power, hegemonist course, it is aligning itself with double-dyed imperialist reaction on an anti-Soviet, anti-communist basis, and it is forcing the militarization of its country.

Speaking last year at the celebrations in Alma-Ata and rebuking the enemies of detente, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "We do not transgress on anyone's land, and we do not interfere in anyone's internal affairs. But we will always be able to defend our rights and legal interests.

valorous armed forces possess everything they need to decisively repel any aggressor."

The CPSU is unshakeably faithful to Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist fatherland and on strengthening the country's defense capabilities. It is unwaveringly following Lenin's tenet on the unity of economic, scientific-technical, moral-political, and military potentials as the basic components of the state's defensive power.

Owing to the constant concern of the CPSU, fundamental transformations have been achieved in the equipment of the army and navy, and the mobility, striking power, and firepower of the latter have risen. Our army and navy have everything they need to dependably defend the motherland and the achievements of socialism.

Devoting constant attention to the equipment of the armed forces, the CPSU concurrently continues to base its policy on the idea that the individual was and is the main force and creator of victory in war. This means that the significance of spiritual and ideological factors to strengthening the army's and navy's fighting power is increasing.

The party devotes special attention to improving ideological work in the troops, and to shaping unwavering communist conviction, faithfulness to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and military duty, Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, and an inner readiness to selflessly defend the motherland in each soldier. "Soviet soldiers must deeply recognize their duty of insuring the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and defending the causes of peace and socialism," emphasizes the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination". The decree points out the need for amplifying the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces, service in which is a remarkable school of labor and military skill, moral purity and courage, and patriotism and

comradeship. A conference of army and navy commanders and political executives held in June of last year had important significance to this task.

Next it would be important for the propagandist to state the general conclusion that the Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces is the principal foundation of Soviet military development, and one of the decisive sources of the might and invincibility of the Soviet Army and Navy. All of the basic questions of military development, organization and structure of the army and navy, technical and material supply, and personnel training and indoctrination are discussed and resolved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. Party decisions concerning the army and navy are implemented through the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, through military councils and commanders, through political organs and party organizations, and through army and navy communists.

Commanders, political organs, and party organizations are the champions of party ideals in the soldier masses, and the organizers of party-political work in the army and navy. Political organs were created in the hard years of civil war, in the course of development of a mass regular army of a new, socialist type for the protection of the young Republic of the Soviets against imperialist aggressors and internal counterrevolution.

In all stages of the armed struggle for the liberty and independence of the Soviet motherland, the political organs were the active champions of party policy, and together with the commanders they mobilized the Soviet soldiers to defeat the enemy. And today they exercise an active ideological influence upon the personnel, and they inspire the soldiers to perform their patriotic and international duty in an exemplary manner, to raise the alertness and discipline, and to maintain unweakening combat readiness.

In their activities, the political organs and party organizations guide themselves by the CPSU Program and Charter, by party congress decisions, by decrees of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and by the Statute on Political Organs and the "Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy", approved by the party's Central Committee. Political organs also base their practical efforts on orders and directives of the USSR Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The CPSU Central Committee guides party-political work in the USSR Armed Forces through the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, which operates with the rights of a party Central Committee department. The appropriate political directorates have been created in the branches of armed forces, groups of forces, military districts, antiaircraft districts, and fleets in order to organize and manage party-political work. Political departments are created in the formations with the job of direct organization and conduct of party-political work.

The party organizations of the army and navy are the CPSU's unified fighting detachment. During the years of severe trials, in the battles for the motherland, communists marched in the forefront, leading the army masses. In all stages of armed forces development the party displayed unweakening concern for strengthening its influence upon the soldiers, and for raising the activity and effectiveness of the army and navy party organizations.



A well structured CPSU organization has now been created in the Soviet Armed Forces. Party committees have been formed in the regiments, aboard ships, and in units of equivalent size in which there are more than 75 communists. The party organizations of battalions and subunits equivalent to them are offered the rights of primary organizations. When there are three or more party members in a company, battery, or ship department, a party organization having the rights of a shop organization is created. Party groups headed by a party group organizer are created in subunits having one or two party members and several CPSU candidates.

This structure of party organizations makes it possible to place all "cells" of the large and complex army organism, all aspects of the life and activities of the troops and all military servicemen under the influence of the party, and to conduct party work in accordance with the concrete missions of each subunit, unit, and ship. It would be desirable for the lesson leader to substantially describe the structure of the party organization in his unit, or aboard his ship, to provide an example of the activities of CPSU members, and to describe the contribution they are making to strengthening military discipline and to raising the alertness and combat readiness of the personnel.

The party organizations make up the political core of the military collectives. They insure implementation of party policy, they indoctrinate the soldiers in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, they actively promote growth in the unity of the army and people, they are untiringly concerned with strengthening military discipline, and they mobilize the personnel for exemplary fulfillment of combat and political training, faultless performance of military duty, and growth in alertness and combat readiness.

The role and significance of political organs and party organizations in the army and navy has risen even more on the basis of Lenin's principles of leadership of the armed forces. Their influence upon all aspects of the life and activities of the personnel has grown larger, and one-man command is being consolidated on a party basis. All of this is promoting better fulfillment of combat and political training tasks, successful mastery of complex combat equipment by the soldiers, and growth in discipline and organization in the subunits and units, and aboard ship.

Finishing the presentation of the material on this topic, it would be pertinent for the propagandist to note that as with all laborers of our fatherland, Soviet soldiers constantly feel the fatherly concern of the party for them. In recent years the diet of the soldiers and their uniforms have improved, and their financial support and the medical, marketing, personal, and cultural services to the troops and naval forces have grown better. The barracks and military posts have been improved, such that they now satisfy modern requirements. The motherland's defenders respond to the party's concern with selfless military labor.

Limitless devotion of the soldiers to the party and people clearly manifests itself in the broad scope of the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress under the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm order!". Privates and seamen, sergeants and petty officers, shore-based and seagoing warrant officers, and officers are persistently mastering the combat equipment and weapons entrusted to them, they are untiringly improving their field, aerial, and naval skills, they are fighting for high quality fulfillment of combat training missions, they are



making discipline and organization stronger, and they are raising their alertness. In a single combat formation with soldiers of brotherly armies in countries of the socialist fraternity, they are standing a watchful guard over great revolutionary achievements, always ready to offer an annihilatory repulse to any aggressor.

Studying the following during independent training is recommended for the students: V. I. Lenin's "The Workers' State and Party Week" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 39, pages 224-226, and excerpts from the "Report of the Central Committee, 29 March" to the Ninth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (of bolsheviks) ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 40, pages 240-241), the "Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" (pages 110-112, 136-137); the "Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (articles 6, 31, 32, 62, 63); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 21 October 1980 (PRAVDA, 22 October 1980); the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990" (PRAVDA, 2 December 1980); L. I. Brezhnev's New Years greetings to the Soviet people (PRAVDA, 1 January 1981); Chapter Five of the training manual for political lessons, "Nasha tsel'--kommunizm" [Our Goal--Communism] (Voyenizdat, 1976).

Examination of the following problems is recommended for the first seminar: 1. What are the basic factors responsible for growth in the party's role in the conditions of developed socialism? 2. The CPSU's activity aimed at strengthening the USSR's economic power. 3. In what way is the party's concern for raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people expressed?

These problems may be discussed in the second seminar: 1. The CPSU's struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension, and against military danger. 2. In what way is the CPSU's leadership role expressed in organization of the socialist fatherland's defense? 3. The tasks of the soldiers in regard to raising the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship.

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7. Brezhnev, L. I., "Speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 21 October 1980," PRAVDA, 22 October 1980.
8. Draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990".
9. "The High Duty of Communists," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 December 1980.

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## ARMED FORCES

### BALTIC MD TROOP COMMANDER DISCUSSES COMBAT READINESS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Colonel General S. Postnikov, troop commander, Red Banner Baltic Military District: "Always Combat Ready"]

[Text] The 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy is being celebrated by the Soviet people and the soldiers of the valorous USSR Armed Forces on the day of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is noteworthy, and deeply symbolic. The party created and reared the army of the world's first workers and peasants state. Party leadership has been and continues to be the main foundation of Soviet military development, and the decisive prerequisite of our armed forces' might and invincibility.

The entire nation's discussion of the draft report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party congress has transformed into a lucid demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and people. Living the same thoughts and aspirations as the laborers of the country and the peoples of the Soviet Baltic, the Baltic soldiers have accepted this inspiring document with all sincerity. In the course of its discussion they came up with a unanimous desire to watchfully and dependably protect the achievements of socialism, and the state interests of the USSR and our allies.

Great are our revolutionary achievements, and glorious and joyful are the promises of the future. But we will never forget, for not an hour or a minute, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's statement that no revolution is worth anything unless it is capable of defending itself.

We know how to defend. This was proven at the fronts of the civil and Great Patriotic wars. Our defense capabilities honorably withstood the test of the cold war and the nuclear blackmail on the part of imperialist circles, and the period of their policy of dealing "from a position of strength" and military confrontation. And now our indestructible power is the most dependable guarantee of international security, and the bulwark of universal peace.

The Communist Party and Soviet government interpret defense of the socialist fatherland as a duty of all the people, and reinforcement of the country's defensive power and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness as an important prerequisite of the development of communism and preservation of peace and international security.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Defense Council, Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev is making an invaluable contribution to development of the USSR Armed Forces and to raising their fighting power. "There are two things," he said, "which always have been and will continue to be closest to my heart, two things which have always been and will continue to be an object of my main concern. They are broad for the people and the country's security."

The CPSU's role in strengthening the economic power and defense capabilities of our state is growing even larger in modern times. The reason for this lies in expansion of the international responsibilities of the Soviet state and its armed forces, and the need for insuring unity of action of all countries in the socialist fraternity and of their armies in defense of the achievements of socialism.

The soldiers of our Red Banner district proudly report to the Communist Party and to the people that they are always ready to honorably fulfill their noble duty to the motherland--dependably, watchfully, and steadfastly defending the great revolutionary achievements, and insuring favorable conditions for implementation of the plans for communist development, and preservation of peace on earth.

The CPSU's peace-loving policy is in keeping with the aspirations and hopes of all progressive mankind, and the fundamental interests of Soviet people and all peoples of the world. "We," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his New Years greetings to the Soviet people, "want peace for all nations. Our attachment to the ideals of liberty, justice, and progress is unshakeable. The Soviet Union is decisively in favor of detente and stronger cooperation, and it offers a firm 'no' to the arms race and to the complexities and conflicts being elicited by imperialist policy."

However, our country's policy is failing to gain the understanding and support of the largest capitalist countries, and mainly the USA. Imperialist reaction views relaxation of tension as a serious obstacle to its mercenary, expansionistic plans, and therefore it is doing everything it can to torpedo it, to resurrect the cold war spirit. Reactionary attempts at undermining the unity of the socialist countries are becoming more and more active.

The aggressive circles of the NATO countries, and mainly the USA, are increasing the power of their armed forces, building new military bases, and creating rapid deployment forces. The USA's adoption of its so-called "new nuclear strategy" and the decision of the NATO countries to permit deployment, in Europe, of new American nuclear medium-range systems targeted at the USSR and other socialist countries are another step on the road of increasing danger of a nuclear missile conflict.

Beijing is acting in unison with the imperialists. Anti-Sovietism is acquiring an increasingly more malicious and distorted character. Japanese militarism is raising its head. Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state must constantly focus their attention on keeping the security of the Soviet Union and of its allies and friends dependable.

Deeply recognizing their historic responsibility for the security of the motherland and for the fate of socialism, Soviet soldiers are untiringly raising their alertness and combat readiness, and they are persistently studying the methods of



modern combat. Combat readiness is a concentrated expression of the efforts of the party and people in military development, of the growing equipment availability in the army and navy, of the combat skill, awareness and discipline of servicemen, of the artfulness of officers in troop command and control, and of much else.

In all of this, the district's troops have attained a certain level of development, and they are capable of successfully fulfilling their missions. They have absolutely everything they need for life, combat training, and dependable protection of the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people, and the laborers of the Soviet Baltic.

Having outstanding proficiency with modern equipment, our remarkable soldiers are ideologically persuaded, physically mature, technically competent, people selflessly devoted to their civic and military duty. Under the guidance of experienced commanders, they are untiringly raising combat readiness and improving combat proficiency, and they are learning how to beat a strong, insidious, and technically well-equipped enemy.

The socialist competition that has evolved in the troops under the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm military order" has become a powerful stimulus for raising the sociopolitical and official activities of the soldiers, and it is producing tangible results. On the winter combat training fields, at the practice ranges and airfields, and at gunnery and tank driving ranges, intense military labor is boiling on. All subunits and units are reporting new successes in combat and political training to the motherland, the party, and the 26th Congress, and they are stating their resolve to defend their fatherland against the transgressions of all aggressors.

Soldiers of units in which officers V. Borzykh, D. Glushchenko, and V. Okorokov serve have achieved great successes in improving their military proficiency. In keeping with their position as initiators of the socialist competition among the troops of our district, they are an example of high organization, purposefulness, and effective military labor.

Another of the district's best units is the famous Guards Training Motorized Rifle Sevastopol' Red Banner Regiment from Latyshakiye streiki. Its soldiers are worthy heirs of glorious traditions and the continuers of the efforts of the Lettish Red Sharpshooters--heroes of Great October. Together with a radio unit, this regiment won the socialist competition among the district's air defense forces. They were awarded challenge Red Banners of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

Soldiers of many nationalities serve in the troops of our Red Banner military district. They all live in the same friendly military family. Lettish soldiers are honorably representing their republic. Faithful to the best traditions of their people and to the ideals of proletarian internationalism, they are honorably performing their noble duty in defense of their multinational motherland, and they are model of discipline and occupational proficiency. Included among them are officers V. Vutsin'sh, G. Bulis, D. Chabovakis, V. Reverts, and P. Krapin'sh, sergeants D. Apars and J. Grigulis, privates M. Taurin'sh, V. Videmanis, and A. Skurbins, and many others. Their relatives and friends, and their schools and labor collectives can rightfully be proud of their sons, friends, and educators.

The Baltic soldiers live the same thoughts and concerns with the people, and they sense an unbreakable tie and a unity with them. The close knots of friendship, assistance, and cooperation tie our soldiers together with the labor collectives and educational institutions of the Soviet Latvia. These ties are growing stronger from one day to the next, gaining an ever-changing content. The best representatives of the army collective are productively working in elected party and soviet organs, and many soldiers are taking an active part in military-patriotic and civil defense work.

These wide, unbreakable knots and creative ties revealed themselves especially clearly in the course of the election campaign in the district's party and Komsomol organizations.

It was with tremendous interest that our soldiers received the proceedings of the 23d Congress of the Latvian Communist Party, and the prospects for the republic's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They are proud of the achievements of the diligent Lettish people, and of the achievements that clearly embody the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the friendship and brotherhood of all nations and nationalities of the USSR.

We constantly feel the great concern and intention of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's government, and the local party and soviet organs. For all of this, the Baltic soldiers experience a sincere feeling of love and gratefulness toward the laborers of Soviet Latvia.

Brim-full with passionate filial love, and a sense of high responsibility for the fate of the motherland, the Baltic soldiers triumphantly promise the party and Soviet people that they will always be ready to perform their constitutional duty of defending the socialist fatherland.

11004  
CSO: 1801/212

## AIR FORCES

### FIGHTER COMBAT TRAINING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Captain M. Goncharenko: "A Heritage of Summits Taken"]

(Text) Grandfather Fedor Mikhaylovich was a commissar, and a hero of the civil war. His father's story of the heroism of his grandfather impressed itself in Aleksandr's heart--he could almost see, with his own young eyes, all that happened then. Here is the way it was:

Following the heated skirmish the Red Army detachment dug in on the top of a hill commanding all of the terrain. The White Guards did not like this at all. Once again the ground groaned, smoking from the bursting shells. The soldiers could not raise their heads for the rain of enemy fire. Coated with a thick layer of dust, their faces blackened by spent gunpowder, the defenders of the summit were exhausted to the limit. They lay huddled in the dugouts. No force could raise them, it seemed. But such a force was found: the commissar's will, his encouraging words, his personal example. He was the first to rise to the attack, and behind him the rest rose as well. Terrifying was their blow, and the enemy lines shuddered and fled.

Coming home on leave, Senior Lieutenant A. Zadera went to visit his grandfather. With his head bared, silent, and thoughtful, he stood before the obelisk beside which his heroic grandfather rested.

Aleksandr's father, Petr, also had a summit in his military career. It was the Volkhov Front. Enemy tanks drove relentlessly against a commanding hill defended by Lieutenant Petr Zadera's artillery battery. Many of them lay broken and in flames, but still they came. The ranks of the gunners thinned. The entire crew of the main gun was knocked out of action. The blood-streaked lieutenant, fighting back the pain of his wounds, lunged for the gun, loaded it, and fired point-blank at a steel monster with crosses on its sides. The tank went up like a torch. The enemy did not pass. The hill remained in the hands of its defenders.

A heritage of combat traditions! They are always alive, handed down from generation to generation, as a perpetual baton of courage and glory in battles for the motherland.

A fiery vortex darted out of the nozzle of the menacing war machine. Its nose high in the sky, the sleek fighter-interceptor climbed steeply.

"I'm airborne!" pilot Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Zadera radioed the command post.

"You're speed..., altitude..., course..., " the flight controller transmitted the flight data to the aircraft.

By habit, Aleksandr's eyes scanned the instruments. Firmly but gently, his strong hands clutched the engine and aircraft control levers. Obedient to the young pilot's will, the missile-carrier climbed to its prescribed height and assumed its course to the practice range.

Boundless fields, cities, and towns could be seen beneath the fighter's wings. And above--the peaceful blue sky, the responsibility for which was being carried by him--Aleksandr Zadera, who had chosen an honorable, difficult, and important profession: defending the motherland.

The interceptor reached the start line for the duel. All attention was riveted on the instruments, on target search, and on coordination with the command post.

The flight controller and the pilot established radio contact. All of the information the pilot needed about the target's location was transmitted aboard, and he reported fulfillment of instructions and particular manipulations.

The pilots left behind in the flight control tower were not indifferent to this aerial duel: They attentively listened to the voices coming from the loudspeaker. Everyone was concerned for the fighter pilot, and wished him success.

Things were not any easier at the command post than in the sky. A senior supervisor from higher headquarters and the flight controller bent their heads over the radar station's PPI. It was not difficult for him, an instructor pilot with a long career behind him, to unravel the tactical situation: The field of the plan position indicator, with the blips from the airplanes crawling over it, were like an open book to him.

The target energetically varied its speed, course, and altitude. Its interception required not only flying proficiency but also decisiveness and confidence in one's strengths and in the equipment.

"There's no way this target can escape Zadera!" the inspecting officer exclaimed aloud.

Meanwhile the navigator was talking to the aircraft:

"Range to target.... Azimuth.... Turn your scanner on...."

Several seconds of tense anticipation, and a bright dot blinked on the sight screen. A few seconds more, and Aleksandr identified and locked onto the target.

"I see the target," he reported to the ground.



"The target is yours. Take it away!" the flight controller commanded.

With energetic maneuvers the fighter pilot next "herded" the target blip into the electronic ring of the sight, and following the navigator's command: "Permission to launch granted!", he pressed the missile launch button.

The missile carrier shuddered from nose to tail, reeled, and from beneath its wings a fire-breathing missile rushed toward the now-visible practice target.

Today this missile--a menacing saber in the competent hands of the aerial warrior--struck a practice target. But tomorrow, if it becomes necessary, this saber will strike him who dares to transgress our sacred borders.

It is with doubled energy and diligence that our aviators prepare themselves these days for every flight, persistently upgrading the quality of their aerial skills. They are meeting their holiday--National Air Defense Forces Day--with high results in combat and political training. Inspired by decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, they are not resting with what they have achieved, aspiring instead to new, higher summits in combat perfection. Young communist military pilot Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Zadera, grandson of a hero-commissar and son of a hero-gunner, is an example of a conscientious attitude toward his work. He is honorably serving his combat watch!

11004

CSO: 1801/211

## AIR FORCES

### HIND HELICOPTER DESCRIBED IN GERMAN SOURCE

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 3, Mar 81 pp 124-127

[Article: "Mi-24/HIND: The Soviet Assault Helicopter and Its Versions"]

[Text] Since 1973, SOLDAT UND TECHNIK has published several reports on the Soviet Mi-24/HIND assault helicopter. In doing so, the editors tried to report to their readers as early as possible all the available information on this most heavily armed helicopter and to point out the threat emanating from it. The Soviet bloc's obsession with secrecy on the one hand and the rapid progress of this weapon system on the other produced the consequence in the process that information had also been accepted that later proved to be inaccurate. Therefore, all the information is being summarized once again and the false statements corrected by the following article. Nevertheless, errors cannot be completely ruled out. The Editors

### HIND A

The first model of the Mi-24 helicopter became known in the West in 1973 and was given the NATO designation HIND ("Hirschkuh" in German); this version was later designated the HIND A. Because of its capability of executing both transport and combat missions, the new type was first designated a multipurpose helicopter. Since it later became clear that the assault role had precedence, the designation assault helicopter, which is also used in the WP [Warsaw Pact] area, was adopted.

The HIND A, which was probably produced in only a limited quantity, is still in service today. It (and all its variants) differs from all other Soviet land-based helicopters<sup>1</sup> by its fully retractable nose and main landing gear and relatively slender fuselage. The conspicuous distinguishing features of the HIND A are (see photo 1) [not reproduced]:

--the negatively angled stub wings;

--the four underwing pylons for L/B [air-to-surface] rocket pods or bombs;

--the double rails for antitank missiles, mounted at the wingtips bent 90° on the outside;

--the extensively glazed, angular appearing cockpit and

--the three-blade antitorque rotor mounted on the starboard side of the top part of the tail fin.

HIND A armament includes:

--a swiveling 12.7-mm machinegun mounted right in the nose;

--four UB-32 pods each containing thirty-two 57-mm unguided air-to-surface rockets or four 250-kg bombs and

--four AT-2/SWATTER radio-guided antitank missiles.

HIND A electronic and optronic equipment includes at the minimum:

--the IR display equipment mounted under the fuselage;

--the TV seeker built into the top third of the inside pylon on the port side and

--an RV-5 radar altimeter whose antenna can be identified under the tail boom.

Contrary to different reports, the HIND A normally has a crew of only three:

--the gunner/observer seated in front of the cockpit, and

--the pilot and copilot who sit behind him.

HIND B

Around the same time the MI-24/HIND A appeared, a different version of the helicopter became known whose stub wings, however, were mounted without any dihedral perpendicular to the fuselage. With an other wise identical design, this version had no nose machinegun and only four pylons for external loads since there are none under the wingtips. It is considered certain today that the version designated HIND B was a pre-series model whose production was discontinued when series production of the HIND A began.

HIND C

Confusion was caused also by the appearance of an MI-24 version that corresponds in design to the HIND A but has no antitank guided missile rails. The HIND C is apparently a trainer version of the operational model, the HIND A.

With hindsight, the above description leads to the following sequence of development and employment:

--MI-24/HIND B = preseries model,

--MI-24/HIND C = trainer version, and

--MI-24/HIND A = first standard version of the assault helicopter.

## HIND D

The "qualitative leap" (Soviet bloc terminology) resulted with the further development of the HIND A to the HIND D. As early as 1976, the first HIND D's were delivered to the assault helicopter regiments of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) that had been established in 1974.

The HIND D differs externally from the HIND A in particular by (see photo 2) [not reproduced]:

- the completely changed nose that consists of two tandem glazed canopies stepped in height;

- the antitorque rotor now mounted on the port side of the tail fin;

- the precision speed indicator for low airspeeds, mounted at the top starboard side of the lower canopy, that has sometimes been mistaken for a second nose fin;

- the nose weapon turret installed under the nose, and

- the optronic equipment mounted under this turret.

Also, the TV seeker, that was still located on the inboard port pylon (see photo 3) [not reproduced] on the first series of the HIND D (just as on the HIND A), has been moved to the port wingtip.

The HIND D differs from the HIND A in armament by the four-barrel rotary gun that has replaced the former nose machinegun. This gun, operating on the Gatling principle, <sup>2</sup> more probably has a caliber of 12.7 mm, just like the single-barrel machinegun installed in the HIND A. All information on a larger caliber (23 mm or 30 mm) is unconfirmed and improbable (regarding this, see photo 4 in particular) [not reproduced].

The optronic equipment was supplemented on the HIND D by low-light-level TV that substantially improved the operational capability of the assault helicopter at night and during poor visibility conditions.

On account of the improved equipment, the crew on the HIND D was reduced to two: the gunner sitting in the front cockpit and the pilot in the raised rear one.

## HIND E

The latest version of the Mi-24 assault helicopter is the HIND E. It differs from the HIND D primarily by its improved antitank armament: Instead of the AT-2/SWATTER antitank guided missile system, it is equipped with the new AT-6/SPIRAL system. To date, all that is known about the AT-6/SPIRAL, considered a second-generation weapon system, is that it is launched from a tube instead of a rail and is said to have a range of 5 km. Based on the Soviet practice of using the same weapon system--as, for example, the AT-3/SAGGER antitank guided missile system--for operation from the ground, from ground combat vehicles and from helicopters, the AT-6/SPIRAL may be just a variant of the AT-4/SPIGOT with improved range and thus the same system as the AT-5/SPANDREL used on the BRDM [armored reconnaissance vehicle].



If no guided missiles are mounted, the HIND E can be identified by the absence of the double launch rails, typical for the HIND A and D, on the support surface at the lower tips of the bent stub wings. They have been replaced by the holders for the launch tube of the SPIRAL guided missile, that do not stand out from the support surface (see photos 5 and 6) [not reproduced]. This distinguishing feature may not apply in the future since it is assumed that the HIND D too will be reequipped with the new weapon system in the course of time.

The other features, independent of that, but which could likewise be affected by subsequent rearmament, that distinguish between the HIND D and the HIND E are:

- the added Pitot tube, resembling the precision speed indicator; the tube is installed on the HIND E in the middle of the lower edge of the pilot's cockpit;

- the wider low-light-level TV on the HIND E and

- the spherical shape of the IR sighting equipment on the HIND E compared to the oval shape on the HIND D.

Photos 5 and 6 [not reproduced] also show these differences.

#### HIND F

According to reports of the Western trade press, which we cannot confirm, another version of the Mi-24, designated the HIND F, is said to have been in the GSFG since the end of 1979. It reportedly carries at the bent tips of its stub-wings, designed as pylons, a triple launcher for the AA-8/APHID air-to-air missile that is also mounted on the MiG-23/FLOGGER B in a very similar form. According to the unconfirmed reports, still unsupported by any photographs, the HIND F is said to be a fighter-helicopter that has been earmarked for combat against enemy helicopters and slow-flying fixed-wing aircraft, as the American A-10, for example.

#### Common Features

On all operational versions of the Mi-24/HIND assault helicopters, the cockpits are protected by bulletproof glass and the fuselage sides and undersides by armor plates.

Up to 10 fully equipped soldiers or equivalent loads can be transported in the compartment behind the pilot's cockpit. Wide hinged doors, whose lower part forms steps, permit rapid embarking and debarking or loading. The HIND power plant consists of two 1100-kW turbine engines. In 1975, a female pilot, Galina Rostorgeva, set a world record in a competition model of the machine with a speed of 334.464 km/hr.

The top speed of the operational military version would however be clearly below this record mark and with a normal load surely not exceed 300 km/hr.

The HIND combat radius, reports on which vary greatly, is dependent on a multitude of factors. Among them, in particular, are:

--flight speed;

--armament or load carried and the amount of fuel loadable as a function of that, as well as

--the length of stay required in the operational area.

These factors are in turn determined by the operational missions that for example can include:

--close air support for an assault or defense,

--close air support for tactical air landing operations without transportation missions, and

--air transport for air landing operations including close air support.

Because operational conditions can be determined exactly only for the particular case, the HIND combat radius varies between 75 and 230 km and is about 100 km with normal armament or load and an hour's stay in the operational area.

#### Method of Operation and Deployment

Mi-24/HIND assault helicopters are employed in combat in groups of two, three and six. Their operational altitude is adapted to the specific terrain and weather conditions and the air defense situation. Antitank guided missiles are generally launched while hovering at treetop height, and combat target range is to be 2000 to 3000 m.

Organizationally, Mi-24/HIND's are combined with Mi-9/HIP<sup>3</sup> assault helicopters in composite assault helicopter regiments. The regiments consist of pure HIND and HIP type squadrons and have a strength of about 35 of both types each. They come under the air force and belong to the front air armies assigned to the Fronts ("Heeresgruppen" in German).

The first assault helicopter regiments were activated back in 1974 at Stendal and Parchim in the 16th Tactical Air Army under the GSFG. In the meantime, three additional regiments are reported to have been activated, so that each of the five armies in the GSFG can have an assault helicopter regiment allocated. The other groups of forces in the USSR western buffer zone have one assault helicopter regiment each. The National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR and the Polish, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian people's armies each have one regiment activated or being activated. The NVA displayed its first HIND D's during a parade in October 1979; Hungary and the CSSR showed their HIND D's publicly in April and May 1980, respectively.<sup>4</sup> In all, there must be some 450 Mi-24/HIND/s now deployed in the USSR western buffer zone.

In addition, however, the Mi-24/HIND, just like the Mi-8/HIP had been earlier, has become a popular Soviet export item for third-world countries: Algeria, Libya, Syria and the People's Republic of Yemen received the first deliveries back in 1979.

Economically stagnating Ethiopia has become the latest customer to date and evidently wants to employ the assault helicopter against the fighting resistance movements in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

#### Assessment

The Mi-24/HIND is probably the world's heaviest armed assault helicopter. It has modern optronic equipment that enables it to operate under poor visibility conditions and at night. Although the HIND assault helicopter units are assigned to the air force, they play an important role in the combined-arms combat of the Soviet ground forces. In particular, their employment is to contribute to the capability of achieving the high rate of attack demanded in Soviet offensive doctrine despite the increased capability of the defense. Therefore, they are primarily employed to gain fire superiority at the main point of the attack, to smash armored counterattacking forces and to support and execute tactical air landing operations.

At the same time, through their employment, a large part of the fighter-bomber forces, formerly used for these missions, is released for operations against targets in the rear combat area. With that, the strike and fire power of Soviet forces is increased further on the whole by the massed supply of the Mi-24/HIND.

However, HIND employment against the poorly armed freedom fighters in Afghanistan also shows that the dangerous HIND is not invulnerable: With their primitive weapons, the resistance fighters were able to shoot down at least a dozen of them so far.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 124. The Mi-24/HIND A assault helicopter.
2. p 124. The Mi-24/HIND D assault helicopter.
3. p 126. Early series Mi-24/HIND D with the TV seeker still mounted on the port inboard pylon.
4. p 126. Mi-24/HIND D nose with the 12.7-mm four-barrel rotary gun.
5. p 126. Front view of the Mi-24/HIND D. Note the launch rail for the SWATTER antitank guided missile on the support on the bent stub-wing, the low-light-level TV device protected by flaps and the shape of the IR sight.
6. p 127. Front view of the Mi-24/HIND E. Note the absence of launch rails for antitank guided missiles, the Pitot tube on the cockpit and the altered size and shape of the low-light-level TV and the IR sight.
7. p 127. Gunner's station of the Mi-24/HIND D/E with hinged access canopy open.
8. p 127. View of the Mi-24/HIND D/E gunner's station from the inside. Display for the low-light-level TV is probably at bottom right.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. However, the naval version of the M1-8/HIP, designated the M1-14/HAZE, also has a retractable landing gear.
2. In 1862, the American Dr Richard Jordan Gatling designed a rapid-fire weapon for the first time, in which a cluster of barrels--operated manually at first--rotated around an axis. Each barrel was fired in turn when it reached the designated position. In 1864 in the Civil War, the weapon was successfully employed in the battle at the James River. With an electrically driven test model, Gatling later reached a firing rate of about 3,200 rounds/minute.
3. The HIP E assault helicopter is equipped with six launch pods each containing thirty-two 57-mm air-to-surface rockets, four launch rails for the AT-2/SWATTER antitank guided missiles and a 12.7-mm nose machinegun. The lighter armed version, the HIP C, carries four launch pods each with 16 air-to-surface 57-mm rockets, and has no nose machinegun or launch rails for antitank guided missiles.
4. See issue 12/79, p 677 and issue 9/80, p 500.

8545

CSO: 1826/14



## GROUND FORCES

### AIRBORNE REGIMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNIY SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 81 (signed to press 4 Feb 81) pp 40-54

[Article by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Semenov, commander Guards Airborne Regiment: "The High Goals of the Paratroopers"]

[Text] On 23 February--the day on which all of our people and their soldiers will triumphantly commemorate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy--the 26th Communist Party Congress will begin its proceedings. On the eve of this historic forum of communists, one senses the need to mentally look back over the years since the last CPSU Congress, the 25th, summarize what you and your comrades in the party organization have accomplished, and stand in judgment before the party and people, and one's own conscience.

Our Guards airborne regiment, and the Chernigov Red Banner Guards Airborne Division of which it is a part, have a glorious combat history, and remarkable traditions. During the Great Patriotic War, Guards soldiers demonstrated selfless devotion to the motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, steadfast courage, unexcelled valor, and mass heroism in savage battles at Odessa, in the Crimea, in the battle of Stalingrad, during the crossing of the Dniepr, in the Belorussian operation, and in the course of Poland's liberation. Thirty-three of the regiment's soldiers earned the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. One of them who died the death of the brave, battalion commander Guards Major V. Malyanov, was entered into 1st Company's rolls in perpetuity.

Every paratrooper believes it a great honor to serve in the famous unit. I know this from my own experience. When I was appointed a platoon commander in this unit after graduating from a higher military school, I felt proud and fortunate. I matured as a paratrooper here. It was here that I truly came to understand that the deeds of frontline heroes are an inexhaustible moral spring of inspiration in military labor, that they are models of honorable service to the fatherland that will never fade with time. Measuring themselves up to the heroes, and sacredly remaining faithful to the traditions they started, today's paratroopers are undergoing persistent training to develop the moral and fighting qualities they need, such as boldness, decisiveness, and strength of spirit, which prevent them from avoiding any difficulties and compel them to take risks in behalf of fulfilling an order or a mission posed to the subunit. The regiment has demonstrated its high proficiency in exercises many times, and it was awarded the USSR Minister of Defense's pennant for bravery and military valor. On receiving my promotion, it was not without sadness that I parted at that time with this outstanding collective.

A few years later, in February 1979, military fate brought me back to this regiment, this time as its commander. To be honest, at first I could not even believe that it had surrendered its previous positions. But the facts were there: In some subunits the level of fire training and military discipline had dropped. My deputy for political affairs, who had arrived 5 months earlier, had already managed to thoroughly analyze the causes of this situation. He, the chief of staff, and the party committee secretary brought me up to date right away, and they described the bottlenecks that had to be eliminated now and forever. Many of them were found. They included weaknesses in the professional training of the officers, insufficient influence of the regiment's command and active party members upon the state of affairs in the subunits, certain shortcomings in the training and indoctrination of the personnel, and weak spots in organization and political work. I learned the names of those who were not pulling their full load and who, due to incompetence or irresponsibility, were unable to maintain proper order in the work areas entrusted to them. I learned that there were officers in the regiment who were carrying grudges because they had been passed over or were stagnating in the same job they had started with.

Next we engaged the administrative officers, the subunit commanders and political workers, and the communists in a frank conversation on how to surmount the shortcomings and restore the regiment's good name. Through joint effort we worked out a plan of action. It foresaw making all officers, without exception, examples in the performance of official duties, placing communists in a vanguard role in training, discipline, and competition, improving political indoctrination aimed at developing each soldier's responsibility for the honor and combat readiness of the unit, raising the demands imposed in all areas, and requiring the personnel to comply unflinchingly with the order and rules set by military laws and manuals. It would not be possible and, obviously, it would not be necessary to list, in this article, everything that the command and party organization did to change the collective's morale. Let me dwell briefly on just the basic directions of this multifaceted work.

Study and discussion of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "The Little Land", "Resurrection", and "Virgin Soil" played a great role. Capitalizing on the highly rich experience described in these works, we taught the officers to pursue a political approach to their work and maintain a Leninist style in their efforts. "These are the touchstone on which we learn the true value of the individual." We often recalled these words, stated by Leonid Il'ich, to commanders and political workers at official meetings and in personal interviews. We told it like it was: Only he who is able to raise the combat skills of his subordinates high and maintain firm military discipline in the subunit can have a clear conscience before the party and people, and can rightfully expect the respect of comrades, advancement, and timely promotions.

Of course, the change for the better did not occur right away. We needed months of intense organizational and political work by all officers of the regimental command and by all party committee members, in the lagging subunits themselves, in order to break the habit certain officers and subordinates had for becoming self-satisfied with mediocre results in combat and political training. With some of them, we had to encourage their faith in themselves, in their strengths, and in their capability to work better, and with better results. Words of persuasion and

support turned out to be enough for them. Such was the case, for example, with Guards Lieutenant V. Shcherbak. Incidentally, I was once told that there had been talk of dismissing him from his post for shortcomings in the fire training and discipline of his subordinates. And it was a good thing that it never went beyond talk. This time, the young officer corrected his mistakes with the help of senior comrades. Now Guards Senior Lieutenant Shcherbak commands a battalion, and he has been elected to the regiment's party committee.

Other officers needed to be patiently taught how to organize effective personnel training, and to rely on the assistance of the party and Komsomol organization in their effort to initiate a competition for high indicators in military labor and for firmer order. And a third group, whose irresponsibility and carelessness in personal behavior were too deeply rooted, as was the case with Guards senior lieutenants V. Chizhin and G. Kulikov, stern measures had to be taken along both official and party lines. To make it short, a tested pedagogical principle--maximum trust in the individual and maximum exactingness toward him--justified itself completely in our practical experience.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination" had a tremendous influence on all aspects of the regiment's life. Fulfilling the requirements of the Central Committee, which stated that the primary party organizations must be the centers of daily ideological indoctrination, and that every communist must be a propagandist and champion of the ideals of the Leninist party, that he must devote all of his knowledge and all of the strength of his spirit to this extremely important work, and deeply sense his responsibility for further intensification of the educational role of the armed forces, the regiment's commanders, political workers, and communists have started working more closely and purposefully, and they have started to display more concern for the ideological maturity of the soldiers. The overwhelming majority of the officers came to recognize more deeply the immutable truth that paratroopers could be thoroughly prepared for modern combat only when their indoctrination and training proceed in inseparable unity.

Publicity on combat traditions occupies a firm place in ideological work, in addition to constant explanation, to the personnel, of party policy and the successes of the Soviet people in strengthening the country's economic and defensive power, and exposure of the aggressive preparations of imperialism and its Chinese accomplices. Celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War, our division's jubilee, and the 60th anniversary of the airborne troops have helped to intensify military and patriotic indoctrination of the soldiers, and reinforcement of ties with the unit's veterans. The regiment was visited by Heroes of the Soviet Union I. Azulin, G. Gindreu, and many other veterans that had forged its glory. Their stories of how the warriors and commanders fought the hated enemy selflessly, sparing neither blood nor life itself, generated a desire in the hearts of the paratroopers to multiply the traditions of the heroes of passionate service to the motherland.

Many veterans recently attended a solemn ceremony in which the young complement took its military oath; they offered parting words to the novices and gave out guards emblems to them. It would be difficult to overstate the usefulness of communication between today's paratroopers and representatives of the senior generation. A sense of pride in belonging to the fearless clan of airborne infantry is growing stronger among the personnel, and their sense of responsibility for fulfilling their military duty is rising.



Looking back, we persuade ourselves again and again that making the officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and enlisted men ideologically mature and developing their understanding of their personal stake in the glory, honor, and combat readiness of the regiment, and the need for preserving and multiplying its remarkable traditions, made it possible to eliminate the shortcomings in the lagging subunits with time. The collective finished the last training year with a solidly good overall grade, while in gunnery, tactical, and airborne training a number of subunits achieved outstanding indicators.

Communists made a substantial contribution to all positive changes that occurred in the regiment. They are its political core, its fighting vanguard, behind which the soldiers readily go forward toward new summits of military proficiency and combat readiness. Evidence of this can be found in the perpetual influx of fresh forces into our party ranks. Although some of the communists leave for the reserves each year or they are transferred to new places of service, the party organization has not decreased quantitatively, while in qualitative respects its composition has even improved. While in former times some of the subunits did not even have party groups, and there were extremely few communists at the platoon level, now all of the companies and batteries have full-fledged party organizations, and all battalion commanders and their deputies, all company commanders except one, about 70 percent of the platoon commanders, and many company master sergeants and Komsomol organization secretaries are communists. This has made it possible to intensify party influence upon all aspects of the life and service of the paratroopers, and to increase the quality and effectiveness of training and indoctrination.

I can boldly assert that not a single good thing happens in the regiment without communists being involved. It is primarily to their credit that in the airborne troops, our collective initiated the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress with the slogan "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!" and adopted high pledges. In the course of the personnel's study and discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990", communists introduced this great and inspiring program of further improvement of the life of the people, the flourishing of the motherland, and reinforcement of its fighting power into the minds and hearts of every soldier. Elicited by the country's grandiose achievements and plans, and by the preparations for the party congress, this patriotic upsurge was channeled by them into efforts to raise the unit's combat readiness. Owing to the example and mobilizing words of party members, the personnel of two battalions and nine companies and batteries, after soberly weighing and assessing the real possibilities, pledged to earn the outstanding title for their subunits in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. And this means that the regiment now has a fighting chance for the outstanding title as well.

From the first days of the training year the communists of the regiment, the party committee, and the party organizations of the subunits have been doing much to keep combat training intense, to make effective use of every training hour, and to achieve high quality in every training topic, every exercise, and every standard. Officers V. Prokopyov, V. Trifonov, K. Danilov, and many other CPSU members deserve kind words in this respect. Guards Major Prokopyov helped young company commanders master the best procedures and methods for preparing the personnel, the combat equipment, and the armament for a drop quickly and well. With the help of military efficiency experts he manufactured a trainer used to practice the elements of loading



paratroopers aboard an airplane and dropping them at a strictly prescribed interval insuring a high drop rate and precluding the danger of mid-air collisions. Communists Grigorev and Danilov created trainers and outfitted classrooms permitting weapon system operators and antiaircraft gunners to acquire the habits of accurate target hits.

Without a doubt the party committee did the right thing when it raised the issue of the organizational and political work of communists in support of fulfillment of socialist pledges for discussion at a regimental party meeting. A wise decision was arrived at through collective know-how. Implementing it, communists placed a number of very useful measures into action. They included discussion of Lenin's principles of competition organization with the officers, and a demonstration entitled "Summarizing a Company's Monthly Competition Results", carefully prepared by the deputy secretary of the party committee. If we considered that there are many new faces among the party and Komsomol executives following the elections, the benefit of seminars conducted for party and Komsomol organization secretaries, in which the forms and methods of work aimed at insuring the communists and Komsomol members would serve as a personal example in fulfillment of obligations, would become obvious. Sergeants and warrant officers participated in lessons and exchanged experience on techniques for organizing competition on tasks and standards in the detachments and platoons, and the regiment's servicemen attended a meeting with an agenda entitled "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order in the Year of the 26th CPSU Congress!". These functions had their anticipated impact.

Complying with a party decision, communist training leaders are making sure that the entire content of the competition among soldiers and subunits would promote improvement of the tactical, gunnery, airborne, technical, and special training of the personnel and, concurrently, consciousness and responsibility for the common cause. In lessons and exercises, the crews compete with each other to achieve the best combat proficiency and coordination, to strike targets day and night with the first shot, launch, or round at long range, to satisfy the combat standards, and to reduce the time required to prepare for an assault landing and for making the troops ready to go into combat after landing. The feeling of collectivism and comradeship develops more quickly in such a situation.

Take as an example the battalion commanded by Guards Captain V. Malinskiy. The young battalion commander, who assumed his post before the beginning of the training year, his deputy for political affairs Guards Senior Lieutenant Yu. Kalibernov, and chief of staff and battalion party bureau secretary Guards Major V. Nepomyashchiy worked cohesively, harmoniously, and with a creative flare. Before every lesson in the field and every tactical exercise they think out the organizational aspect, problems associated with sensible use of training places and keeping the personnel maximally active, and party-political measures in detail. It is now the rule of the battalion for soldiers leaving for the field or the gunnery range to adopt pledges to achieve particular scores in their training tasks and gunnery exercises, and to satisfy the standards. These pledges and the results of their satisfaction are reflected on a "competition screen". The party bureau secretary issues orders to the communists requiring them to exert constant political influence upon the attitude of the soldiers toward training. And as a consequence the paratroopers do not waste a single minute of precious time while out in the field. While some crews perform their gunnery exercises, others practice driving the combat vehicles, and a third group throw hand grenades, check out their guns, and practice loading

ammunition. The Battalion commander creates a tactical situation in the exercises requiring the soldiers to be bold, decisive, and physically enduring.

Experiments in personnel training and indoctrination are boldly attempted in the battalion. As an example it has now become a firm rule in the troops to have the best subunits offer demonstration lessons and exercises. The company commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Zolotukhin was felt to be average in its tactical training. Incidentally, this subunit had not decided to follow the example of two other companies and adopt the pledge of becoming an outstanding unit. The battalion command considered all of this when it suggested that Zolotukhin's subunit should be the one to conduct demonstration exercises for the division's officers. The proposal, which was based on the idea of using trust to achieve the goal of indoctrination, was accepted willingly by the senior chief, since they understood the reason for it. As we know, trust not only raises enthusiasm but also increases responsibility. Sparing neither effort nor energy, the paratroopers prepared for the complex examination. And they passed it honorably. The soldiers carried out actions that were tactically competent, bold, and daring in exercises requiring them to endure onrushing tanks in foxholes, combat the latter, and fight in the city and in marshy forests. The company raised itself up to the level of the best subunits in its combat skills.

All kernels of valuable experience in this battalion and in other subunits are generalized by the party committee and brought to the awareness of the regiment's officers. Members of the party committee delve actively and knowledgeably into training and indoctrination, they are informed of the real progress being made in the training plans and programs and in the socialist pledges of the battalions, companies, and batteries, and they make sure that communists would be an example in everything to the soldiers and fight against all phenomena having a negative influence on the quality and effectiveness of military labor.

Thus the party committee's intervention into the work of communist executives of the 3d Battalion was timely. Here, certain company commanders were concentrating their attention on combat training and ignoring problems associated with maintaining exemplary order and reinforcing troop comradeship. Naturally this reduced the educational role and effectiveness of the competition, and created the threat that the soldiers might not be able to satisfy their socialist pledges. The party committee and party bureau of the battalion gave audience to reports from the communist officers who were responsible for these errors. A Komsomol meeting was held in the battalion to discuss the example offered by Komsomol members in military discipline. The communists intensified their publicity on the requirements of the oath and the manuals. The trend of growing numbers of disciplinary violations was nipped in the bud.

There is one other noteworthy feature in the work of our party committee that I would like to mention. Our elected executives know how to concentrate their efforts in the decisive area at the needed moment. As an example when preparations were being made for a battalion tactical exercise involving a parachute drop and field firing, members of the party committee worked right in this subunit for several days. They helped the personnel prepare and conduct party and Komsomol meetings. After apportioning the responsibilities, they penetrated deeply into the moral-political mood and combat skills of the personnel, into the organization of competition and party-political work, and into the state of equipment and armament. Here in the

battalion as well, commanders, political workers, and party organization secretaries were invited to an expanded meeting of the party committee. The discussion was objective and useful. It helped the officers eliminate shortcomings in preparations for the exercise, account for everything in their organizational and educational work upon which the success of the exercise would depend, and mobilize the soldiers for quality fulfillment of the tasks, and for perseverance in surmounting difficulties.

The present inconsistent winter is creating many such difficulties in the combat training of the paratroopers. At times blizzards alternating with rains make flying difficult, and adjustments have to be made in the parachute training schedule. At other times a gray film of drizzle or fog shrouds the practice range, reducing visibility to a minimum, and no matter how hard the soldiers try, the results of their gunnery exercises worsen. And finally, freezes solidify a previously thawed training field, meaning that combat vehicles must be driven over a continuous blanket of hummocks and potholes. But despite all of this, the intensity and the fast rhythm of combat training weaken for not a single day, not a single hour. The paratroopers toil with enthusiasm and inspiration, with a burning desire to commemorate the party congress with honorable military deeds.

This desire manifested itself especially graphically in a recent tactical exercise. Guards Captain V. Malinskiy's battalion was alerted by a signal to assemble, and it reached the concentration area in organized fashion, satisfying the standards. Its mission was not an easy one: landing covertly in the "enemy" rear, in an area of limited size, capturing an important objective with a swift attack, making a deep raid, "annihilating" simulated enemy subunits, supply dumps, and communication resources encountered en route, and, to finish off, undergoing a field firing exercise using all forms of weapons.

To be honest, although we prepared meticulously for this exercise, we were all worried about its results. This was the first time the young commander was to execute such a complex mission. It was also a new experience for many platoon commanders, combat vehicle chiefs, gunner-operators, and driver-mechanics. Enlisted men and sergeants who had been called up in the fall had only three or four parachute jumps on their record. It was to be a two-sided exercise. In the landing area the battalion was opposed by an "enemy" force of equal strength. The battle was to be difficult for the paratroopers also because they had no dependable neighbors on either the right or the left to depend upon, and there was no protection from the rear. They had to capture the landing area, scout it out, estimate the situation, and make all the decisions themselves. They had to attack by themselves, and they had to defend by themselves. Would the battalion commander be able to handle his mission, and were the young officers and sergeants capable of decisive, independent actions?--this is what worried the regimental command.

The battalion and its commander completed the difficult mission. They successfully landed, and they successfully untied and prepared the equipment and weapons for simulated combat. The subunits deployed quickly into combat formation. The attack of the paratroopers turned out to be swift and unstoppable. The "enemy" used "gas", but the soldiers acted boldly and daringly even while wearing personal protective resources; they competently employed fire and maneuver to penetrate their objective's defenses and repel counterattacks. Communists Guards lieutenants G. Zhiqul'skiy and A. Kalinin, young platoon commanders, led their subordinates

confidently in the complex situation. By their personal example and encouraging words, young political workers Guards lieutenants I. Buzu and V. Butranets inspired the soldiers. An example of aggressiveness in combat was demonstrated by servicemen who had been accepted as CPSU candidates just before the exercise--airborne combat vehicle commanders Guards Senior Sergeant A. Skvortsov and Guards Junior Sergeant V. Kudryashov, not to mention the battalion's experienced party members.

Our other subunits are also welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress with good indicators in fulfillment of training plans and programs, and in satisfaction of the socialist pledges they adopted. Communists are leading them toward success in their military labor. Of course, not everything is running smoothly here. Only the first steps have been taken toward the main goal--achieving the outstanding regiment title. There are unsolved problems in the collective, and there are reserves and possibilities for improving the quality of combat and political training, and strengthening discipline. In a word, there is nothing to boast about. And this is understood well by the commanders, political workers, party executives, and all communists. They are creating a moral atmosphere of dissatisfaction in that which has been done, an atmosphere of a critical approach to present achievements. Using all forms of political work and organization, they are developing the paratroopers' desire to keep moving forward, to work harder and more productively; they are preparing the soldiers for untiring fulfillment of the historic decisions that will be adopted by the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### FIGHTER TRAINING IN MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Major Ye. Gorbunov, Order of Lenin Moscow Antiaircraft District: "I Am Intercepting!"]

[Text] Air defense troops are always in constant combat readiness. Day and night, the soldiers do vigilant duty at command posts, in radar stations cabins, at surface-to-air missile launching pads, and beside airfield landing strips. One of the aggressive arms of this branch of troops is fighter aviation. Its supersonic missile carriers are outfitted with modern electronic apparatus and powerful onboard weapons. They can operate in the most complex weather situation, and they are ready to intercept and annihilate any enemy airborne targets at any moment. These menacing craft are controlled by excellently trained, mature, and steadfast winged warriors, wholly devoted to the motherland.

It is then that the report below will discuss.

The loudspeakers blared over the airfield parking pad:

"Crews--alert!"

Robed in high-pressure suits and crash helmets, the pilots rushed for their fighters. On entering their cockpits they turned on their radio sets and made contact with the command post. It was a tactical flying exercise.

Military pilot-sniper Major Boris Stepanovich Sereda was to be the first to take off. A commanding voice came through his earphones:

"All engines--start!"

The turbines began to sing as they turned faster and faster, and soon the surrounding countryside was blanketed by the unceasing whine of jet engines. Taxiing on the concrete pavement, Major Sereda could see the rest of the fighters following him, as if on a conveyer. He positioned the nose wheel of his airplane right on the center of the runway, so that take-off run would be precise. He asked the flight controller at the command post for permission to take off. The flight leader immediately responded:

"Permission to take off granted."

On went the afterburners. An extra helping of fuel was swallowed by the combustion chamber, and the thrust of the engines increased. Off went the brakes. The cigar-shaped missile carrier, with its swept wings seized by a powerful force, began its swift take-off run. Beneath the wheels the hexagonal concrete slabs transformed into a continuous gray belt. The pilot smoothly drew the joystick toward himself. The ground fell away beneath him. The interceptor turned steeply upward and became lost in the clouds suspended over the airfield.

Major Sereda reported to the command post: "Sortie 505 is airborne!"

"Sortie 505, your altitude is 6,500. Your speed..." the combat control officer radioed his first commands. He was in the command post beside the screen of the ground control intercept radar. Before him the electronic sweep turned like an orange spoke, displaying accumulations of clouds, and tiny white blips--airplanes, ours and "theirs". The interception controller watched their movement, and from time to time he radioed further instructions to Major Sereda.

"Sortie 505, left twenty."

The pilot obeyed.

The interceptor was flying in continuous clouds. The scales of numerous instruments, outlined with soft light, shined in the twilight of the cockpit. It was now all up to them. Sometimes when flying in bad weather, a pilot begins to experience illusions. On occasion it seems to him that the airplane is banking steeply, or it is flying upside-down. This is when the instruments come to the rescue.

Listening to his radio alertly, the major kept his gaze fixed on the instrument panel. The stylized representation of the airplane on the artificial horizon showed that the fighter was not banking. The powerful engines worked evenly. Plowing through the clouds, the missile carrier had already left hundreds of kilometers of airspace behind it.

In his flying career, Boris Stepanovich participated in hundreds of swift, fluid aerial battles, and no two were ever alike. Although the enemy was simulated, each duel demanded virtuosity, tactical competency, and full exertion of moral and physical strengths, since the airmen undergo their combat training with no second chances or simplifications, in a situation as close to that of real combat as possible.

"Sortie 505, increase your speed!" the interception controller ordered.

Sereda pushed the engine control levers forward. In a minute or two the airplane broke the sound barrier. The onboard radarsight was turned on. And immediately numerous blips began dancing on the screen--meteorological noise, and returns from the clouds. This was an added difficulty for the pilot. But he remained calm. The main thing now was to find the "enemy" at the proper range, and then it would not be all that difficult to distinguish the trace of his airplane on the shimmering background.

"Your target is up and to the right," the flight controller informed him.

A slight turn. In the next moment a tiny blip appeared on the sight screen. And once again a band of intense blips appeared on the orange background of the display. Realizing that he had been discovered, the pilot of the other side created interference. This was not the first time Major Sereda was confronted by such a ruse.

"I see the target!" he reported to the command post.

"Attack!"

The trace was now in the sight ring. It was locked on, as they say. Now it seemed that the "enemy" could no longer avoid the missile strike. But modern aerial combat is typical in that it provides no room for stereotypes, for repetition of the same tactics over and over again. It is distinguished by unexpected, and sometimes unpredictable turns in events, and by quick changes in the situation. Experience, tactical competency, and a psychological preparedness for all surprises have their effect. Seeing that the trace on the sight screen began moving downward, Major Sereda immediately understood what was going on, and he pushed the control lever away from himself, causing the missile carrier's nose to drop down. The aircraft accelerated. The altimeter's pointer sped leftward, attesting to the swift approach of the ground. The aircraft raced with all of its stops out, as it approached the target at tremendous speed.

In the final stage of an attack, the pilot has very little time in which to get his sighting and open fire.

Major Sereda did not tear his eyes from the sight. The letters "IP"--okay to launch--appeared on the panel. The pilot pressed the launch button on the control stick. A motion picture camera went into action, recording the results of the attack. A report came into the command post:

"Missile away, turning right!"

Major Sereda turned vigorously from the target as he climbed. The instructions from the interception controller at the command post could be heard over the crackling background:

"Sortie 505, go to your point!"

"To your point"--that means back to the airfield. The pilot fulfilled his mission.

Not long after, Sereda heard:

"Course to point, 140°. Descent...."

Following the flight leader's commands, the interceptor lined itself up with the runway. Gliding, the pilot led the craft to an accurate touchdown. The wheels skidded on the concrete pavement, shooting bluish smoke behind them. The onrushing air deployed the white-and-yellow cone of the activated braking parachute behind the airplane. The fighter slowed down, turned onto the taxiway, and in a few minutes it came to a halt in its reserved parking place.

Major Sereda abandoned his cockpit, slowly climbed down the metal stepladder rolled beside the airplane, and happily took in a lungfull of fresh frosty air. The rest of the fighters that had participated in the repulsion of the "enemy" raid landed as well. Fuel and air tankers and other special-purpose vehicles immediately drove out to them. The aviation specialists--engineers, technicians, mechanics--began preparing the interceptors for the'r next flight.

The commander held a brief critique of the first stage of the tactical flying exercise. He noted that despite the bad weather, all "enemy" airplanes were intercepted at the required range.

A young pilot, Senior Lieutenant Gennadiy Rozhkov, was named among the pilots who had distinguished themselves in the exercise, in addition to Major Sereda. He was, it might be said, a soldier by inheritance. His grandfather, Yakov Fedorovich, had participated in two wars. During the Great Patriotic War his father, Vladimir Yakovlevich, pounded the fascist scum from a "flying tank"--an Il. He was seriously wounded during an attack on enemy troops and equipment near Warsaw, and he was awarded combat orders and medals. His son is honorably continuing the traditions of the frontliners.

Today Gennadiy Rozhkov performed an interception mission in the stratosphere. He climbed to the airplane's ceiling according to the book, he detected the "enemy" in time, and he simulated a missile launch against the target. This was, in the commander's words, an outstanding attack.

So passed one day in the life of air defense aviators. A typical soldier's life.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### AIR DEFENSE TRAINING IN CARPATHIAN MD

Izvestiya PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel N. Zenov, Red Banner Carpathian Military District:  
"No Right to be Wrong"]

[Text] The Order

The measured words broke the solemn, stern silence: "In defense of the air borders of the motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--take over the combat watch!"

The battle pennant--a symbol of military honor, valor, and glory--was brought out. The National Anthem was played. The inspiring music softened the determined faces.

"Each time, I experience some sort of special spiritual uplift," Junior Sergeant A. Povetkin admitted with a tinge of emotion. "It is not only with my mind but also with my heart that I sense that from this minute on, I am being entrusted with a duty of great state importance."

Recognition of personal responsibility for protecting the fatherland's skies and pride in one's branch of troops are nurtured by the very nature of the army routine. Commanders, political workers, propagandists, and agitators speak to the soldiers, describing the most important events in the life of the country and its struggle for universal peace. They see television programs, and they are shown films. All of this helps the soldiers to understand more deeply why they must be especially alert and why they must constantly maintain high combat readiness today. Meetings with parents and veterans of the Great Patriotic War leave an indelible impression.

How can one forget, for example, a talk with Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel (Reserve) L. I. Lizunov? He told this story:

"When I first saw rockets being launched, I forgot everything else. Shaken by the incomparable spectacle, I listened to the ground trembling from the thunder, and watched a fire-spitting rocket hurtling into the ringing sky. One gets used to everything. But I do not think it possible to get used to seeing a rocket launching. Each time I am overwhelmed by a sense of pride for our mighty equipment, entrusted to us by the motherland. Participants of the past war remember well how many shells it took to knock down an enemy airplane. And now every missile strikes its target."

Of course this could cause some people to relax more than they should, saying that we never need be fearful of an airborne enemy, since it is all so simple: If you can see it, you can hit it! But it could all seem this way only to someone who is uninformed in military affairs. New weapons impose stiffer requirements on those to whom they are entrusted. The apparent ease with which targets are struck is the product of high proficiency, and tremendous exertion of moral and physical strength. It takes many times more spiritual energy to accurately launch one antiaircraft missile than to fire a cannon.

"Here is one other thing I would like you to remember: In former times, a miss by an artillery crew, and sometimes even an entire battery, was "lost" in the overall barrage, and it did not cause anyone any special remorse of conscience. But now, the imprecise actions of just one crewmember may complicate a situation to the limit. Imagine a missile launch failing, and not just simply an enemy bomber but a nuclear weapon delivery system going unpunished in the sky. Such is the nature of your new responsibility. Today's missileman has been totally deprived of the right to be wrong in any way."

Stepping sharply, the missilemen marched to their place of routine combat duty. As always, they will alertly protect the motherland's skies.

#### The Equipment and the Man

Missile equipment embodies the most sophisticated achievements of science, engineering thought, and practice. Intricate circuits. Complicated formulas. This is the domain of electronics. A novice entering the compartment of a fire control station for the first time is dumbstruck by the abundance of indicators, scales, and switches: "A lifetime is not enough to learn all of this!"

"You could learn! If you had the desire, and the love for the work," Officer P. I. Salamatin would assure him.

Now a few words about Petr Ivanovich himself. He has literally "fallen in love" with the equipment. He is happiest when he can study and assemble individual circuits, units, and machine units undisturbed. More than one of his efficiency proposals raising the operational reliability of the surface-to-air missile complex has already been introduced into practice.

Once he was checking out the combat readiness of a certain system. Standing by it was an experienced technician who anticipated nothing but praise. But Salamatin suddenly furrowed his brow and asked him to get the diagram.

"What is he looking for?" the officers wondered.

Their wonder transformed into astonishment when Salamatin discovered something wrong in the succession of pulses.

"The equipment lets me down!" the system technician later muttered. "But how are you able to find such a subtle problem?"

"Experience, you know...."

The ability to grasp even the finest nuances in the work of missile equipment, deep theoretical knowledge, and great practical experience are generously shared by Salamatin with his subordinates.

"Every day our commander teaches us something new!" Warrant Officer N. Marchuk said about him when the discussion turned to the commander's dealings with people. "Once a junior sergeant joined our unit. His knowledge of the apparatus seemed to be good. And his work was all right as well. That's lucky, we thought. But he was not an exacting sort of person, and he was not much on teaching his subordinates. Moreover he did not even know how to use some of the common athletic equipment. Our trouble was no laughing matter: Remove him from his post, we thought. But the commander said: 'That's the easy way, let's not be too hasty. Send him to me'."

"So how are things going with the junior sergeant today?"

"Oh, speak with him yourself...."

The junior sergeant had an honest face, and he exuded physical fitness. He admitted:

"Yes, it was hard for me at first. My subordinates were a select crew, and they were older than me. I was embarrassed to ask them to do anything. And I was not getting anywhere with physical training. I myself thought about applying for a transfer. But the commander intervened: 'Why are you having trouble with your work? What is keeping you back?'. So much time he spent with me! He even helped me learn to use the athletic equipment. He evaluated every step, and he coached me when I made mistakes. And somehow I found myself looking at myself and at my role as sergeant in a new way."

Salamatin has had to work with many "difficult" soldiers. Officers were delighted in his endurance and patience, and they learned from his ability to work with people. But others grumbled: "Should you really waste so much time with one bad apple?"

But Salamatin's opinion is firm: "A bad apple can never be turned into an ideal soldier in a single day. He must be molded bit by bit." This is why he is invariably successful in his work with people.

#### The Signature of a Missileman

Officer N. Gmurzin, a specialist 1st class, was undergoing testing, among others, for higher qualifications. He demonstrated deep theoretical knowledge, and faultless accuracy in his work with the intricate apparatus. The opinion of the commission was unanimous: He was worthy of the master title.

"So you've made it to the top!" someone joked.

"The top? Are you serious!" Gmurzin hotly retorted, and then he shared his plans for further, deeper study of electronics, radio engineering, and cybernetics.

"One feels he has the signature of a real missileman!" it is said of him.

"The signature of a missileman"--this is now a common expression with us. What does it mean? First of all, the constant desire for self-improvement, for a creative approach to organizing personnel training and indoctrination. This is all imperiously demanded by the very essence of missile technology, which undergoes continual development. And so, this means seeking and testing untiringly, and introducing better things more boldly.

Once after a routine training session the commander dropped into thought: Why is it so easy for the operators to detect their targets? Are the simulators really creating a complex situation typical of modern aerial combat? What would efficiency experts have to say about this? He performed many experiments together with them. The simulators were improved, and the training procedures were changed, so as to make the training conditions closer to those of real combat. The difficulties grew, but so did proficiency: in the next firing process, all of the missilemen got outstanding scores.

Owing to the difficult conditions created in lessons, the missilemen have learned to successfully replace one another in difficult moments, and to act efficiently in all situations.

The commander's dependable assistants--propagandists and agitators, and elected party and Komsomol officials--do everything they can to help spread advanced skills. Progress in pledge fulfillment is regularly reported to the soldiers on the "Socialist Competition Display Screen". Wall newspaper articles are devoted to the experience of the best soldiers. And those who fall behind get the help they need.

The entire personnel training process is permeated by a spirit of rivalry. Listening to the reports of officers and operators, the commander and his deputy for political affairs maintain a vivid memory of every subordinate who distinguishes himself with selfless military labor.

#### The Final Test

Junior Sergeant Azimov had the awkwardness of youth, he was well built, and he was above average height. He rose to the podium in the club timidly. In addition to privates, sergeants, and warrant officers, almost all the officers had gathered together in the auditorium. The commander was there as well. Just try not "freezing" in such a situation! But the auditorium was filled with sincere benevolence.

And so Azimov began. Looking back, he could not remember how he began his lecture, the first in his life. But he will never forget the moment when the pads and notebooks began rattling and pencils started scribbling. He realized that he was offering something new to the people, and that it was going to be a help to them. He began speaking more confidently, and his sentences began to fall in place on their own.

He talked about lasers, which had failed only in laboratories not long ago, and which have now become the "probe" of welder and builder, signalman and doctor.



Compare, if you will, the study circles in the first years of the Red Army, and the sergeant's lecture. Senior Lieutenant Lyvar's grandfather taught the Red Army soldiers how to read and write. His grandson, Officer Lyvar, teaches soldiers how to handle missile equipment, soldiers who had themselves taught in VUZ's and schools, managed sections and shops, and conducted research in the laboratories before the army. All soldiers now have a higher or secondary education. They are the intellectuals!

What do our soldiers do in their time off? It was at their request that they were shown the film "Man and Atom"--about the half-century history of this frontier of science. A lively discussion followed the evening lecture "Cybernetics in Combat", for which a rather lengthy list of references and newsreels was drawn up. There was an interesting discussion on a movie about Soviet space rockets. There are regular topics of discussion: "Be Proud, Missileman!" and "The Honor of the Collective is Your Honor".

"An outstanding missile launching," the commander once said, "means not only high military proficiency. It is an alloy of high morale, ideological maturity, and patriotism. Even a robot could press a button. We are not robots, we are Soviet soldiers, and we have been given the job of preserving the peace on earth!"

This time it was very difficult for the missilemen at the practice range. Not only because of the inclement weather. Just before launching, two of the instruments broke down: The strict testers "threw a monkey wrench" into the equipment.

"It could be even worse in a combat situation," the commander said, passing a commanding eye over his soldiers. "Will we find it? Will we fix it?" his eyes queried.

There are numerous instruments and devices in the womb of a missile. But all of this "sophisticated filling" was not too mysterious or inaccessible to the missilemen. There was perhaps no machine unit which they had not touched with their hands, and no wire which they had not examined before. Then how could they not but find the fault? Automatic devices came to their rescue. The soldiers worked quickly, calmly, and confidently.

"Found it!" shouted a smiling Sergeant Grishenko, who quickly corrected the fault and turned the electricity--the blood in the missile's veins--back on.

The second fault was corrected almost simultaneously.

The commander pressed the "Launch" button matter-of-factly. Flames shot from the nozzle, accompanied by deafening thunder.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON A LARGE ASW SHIP

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENIYK: 81L in Russian No 4, Feb 81 (signed to press 4 Feb 81) pp 55-61

[Article by Major G. Patrenko: "The Ocean Takes Its Test"]

[Text] Early in the morning the large antisubmarine ship "Admiral Makarov" left its moorings and assumed its assigned course. The sea was storming, and heavy waves rose and fell around the ship.

The usual atmosphere of efficiency reigned in the ship's main command post, which could not but please its commander, Captain 3d Rank Kondrashov. Although this was to be the first time many of the specialists were to participate in a complex firing exercise, Vyacheslav Viktorovich had no doubts about their success. After all, side by side with the young seamen stood their teachers--officers and warrant officers, their senior comrades, tested by the difficulties of long sea cruises.

As was anticipated, the duel with the airborne "enemy" was tense. The low-flying target "hugged" the water surface, and Kondrashov had the sensation that at any moment the sea would swallow it up, drawing it into the abyss. Nevertheless the operators managed to lock onto the target and track it to the very end of the duel.

Specialists of the launcher battery carried a heavy load during the firing exercise. They diligently prepared the launchers for combat. Warrant Officer I. Mel'nik's subordinates distinguished themselves in this effort, having made all adjustments and repaired all equipment successfully. And when the bells of battle loudly proclaimed the beginning of the duel with the airborne "enemy", once again the launcher crew was on top of it, preparing their menacing weapon for launching in time.

Despite all of his tricks, the airborne "enemy" never did manage to tear through the missile screen of the ASW ship. The target had barely entered the launching zone when a blow it could not ward off followed. Shuddering slightly, the missile left the guides and, leaving a long train behind it, hurled over the sea. Seconds of exultating anticipation, and at last a bright flash, followed by a report from the explosion, belied by the distance. Immediately a crisp report came over the loudspeakers: "Target hit..." And so the personnel of the large ASW ship "Admiral Makarov" added yet another line of victory to its combat report dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The warrant officers were among those who earned the kind words of the ship commander for their labor. As an example Vyacheslav Viktorovich Kondrashov had warm praise for the contribution made to the collective's success by petty officers in I. Mel'nik's launcher battery team, who had raised their subordinates to be true masters of gunnery, ones like Petty Officer 1st Class Vladimir Makarov and Petty Officer 2d Class Sergey Kuptsov. When you get to know the warrant officers better, you begin to understand that these are not simply technically well-trained specialists, but thoroughly developed, politically competent people who deeply recognize the need and importance of their military labor.

Naturally, the high special and political knowledge and the proficiency of a commander and indoctrinator of soldiers do not arise spontaneously; they are acquired in the course of intense life aboard ship, practical work, and long sea cruises. And although every warrant officer comes to the ship with a certain amount of special training, ideological and political maturity, and a knowledge of how to indoctrinate subordinates, here in the collective he continues to study stubbornly. This study cannot and should not cease for even a minute. This is precisely why the commander, his deputy for political affairs, and all officers are especially concerned about the warrant officers, and why they follow the plan strictly when organizing specialty lessons and training sessions, in which they capitalize on the best experience to nurture their ability to service equipment and weapons in the most complex conditions, making sure that each person would know his responsibilities down to the finest details and could ensure the faultless operation of all instruments and systems. Political training has a great influence on their development. The ship's warrant officers do more than just attend the group lessons conscientiously; they await them impatiently, and they study with great desire.

How can we explain this? First of all by the creative attitude toward the work displayed by the group leader, Captain 3d Rank Viktor Aleksandrovich Butko. Developing the good tradition of his predecessor, Vyacheslav Viktorovich Kondrashov, he constantly sees that theoretical premises would be tied in closely in the lessons with the practical activities of the warrant officers, and promote their development as competent indoctrinators of subordinates. In this, the unofficial propagandist enjoys the full support of the ship commander, his deputy for political affairs, and the members of the party bureau.

Many students of the group still remember a seminar on the topic "V. I. Lenin and the USSR on Firm Military Discipline as the Most Important Prerequisite of Troop Combat Readiness and Victory in Modern Combat". In his brief introductory remarks, Butko recalled to the students the basic demands imposed on discipline in the army and navy by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the Communist Party, and he emphasized that the significance of military discipline is multiplying in modern conditions. After all, today's international situation has become dramatically more acute at the fault of imperialism and its accomplices. The propagandist characterized the state of discipline aboard ship. At first glance there do not seem to be any serious problems. But look a little closer, and many rough spots come into view.

"Discipline," said a lesson leader, "begins with proper mutual relationships in the collective, with the seaman's ability to quickly learn his place in line, to render a crisp salute, to perform drill movements sharply, and to always be dressed neatly, and in the uniform of the day. There is nothing here, and there cannot be anything here that is unimportant. Without learning obedience in the small things,

you cannot expect success in the big things. And one of the ways to strengthen discipline among the seamen is the high exactingness of the warrant officers, their personal example. Recall what V. I. Lenin advised to the indoctrinators of people: "...to work diligently to create discipline and self-discipline, and strengthen organization and order in all things...--such is the road to creating military might and socialist might."

Warrant Officer A. Bayev was one of the first in the seminar to request permission to speak. He explained the requirements V. I. Lenin and our party impose on the discipline of the servicemen, and he noted that satisfaction of these requirements was helping him in his efforts to indoctrinate his subordinates. He also recalled an instructive case from his own experience. The warrant officer was having difficulty communicating with Seaman S. Sokolov. They were almost the same age, and therefore the seaman tried to become excessively familiar with the warrant officer, with the hope of secretly manipulating him into "special", close relations. But Bayev put off such attempts. Other "little sins" followed Sokolov around as well. At times he would be late for work, and at other times he would dump some of the hard work on a young fellow serviceman. The warrant officer reprimanded the seaman for this, and he concurrently explained to him the meaning behind military discipline, and the need for strict obedience in the army and navy, for proper mutual relationships between seniors and juniors in rank and position. Sokolov reconsidered his attitude, and in a little while he became more modest and more composed. This had an immediate effect on his combat training.

Warrant Officer Bayev's speech at the seminar attracted the attention of the students. Many declared their desire to share their own thoughts, and recalled instructive cases from their own efforts at indoctrination. All the group leader had to do was competently and tactfully guide the developing discussion in the required direction. On the whole the lesson produced the desired results. It encouraged the audience to evaluate the results of their labors more self-critically, and to increase up their daily office and disciplinary practice with V. I. Lenin's commands and with the requirements of our party more persistently and frequently.

As we know, there are many unique features to naval service. Seamen must often go out on long sea and ocean cruises. And together with other ships, the "Admiral Gorky" also abandons its home harbor for long periods of time. Each such cruise is an important test of maturity for its crew, one requiring full concentration of the will, energies, and abilities of the entire collective in the complex combat training process.

Our seamen bear great responsibility when a ship drops anchor for a short time at a foreign port. They meet many of the local residents, who are as a rule keenly interested in the successes enjoyed by the motherland of October in development of communism, and in the affairs of the Soviet people. Soviet seamen proudly describe to them the historic achievements of the world's first socialist country, the advantages of our way of life, and the labor victories of the working class, the thriving peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of the USSR in the struggle for a warmer welcome to the 16th CPSU Congress. The ship's warrant officers and members of the study group also usually take part in such discussions. Many of them, particularly I. Melnik, P. Vatsanya, and A. Krivolap, have proven themselves to be convinced and competent propagandists. Lessons in the political study group



promoted this to a significant extent. In them, the warrant officers not only come to understand Marxist-Leninist theory, but they also learn to defend their point of view competently and persuasively, to evaluate a particular phenomenon from class positions, and to master Lenin's style in communicating with the masses.

But the sea is still the sea: On its expanses, we may encounter both friends and unfriendly people, ones who despise socialism, peace, and the freedom of peoples. Our seamen must often perform their missions in direct proximity to the warships of imperialist states. At such time they must keep their ears open, and be ready for all sorts of surprises. The ship's personnel understand their duty well, and they serve with tripled alertness.

An interesting, effective discussion of alertness went on during one of the seminars conducted during a lengthy cruise. Warrant officers studied the topic "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Need for High Political Alertness and Intolerance of the Enemies of Communism". The speakers recalled that Vladimir Il'ich imposed special requirements on alertness in the army and navy, emphasizing that in the struggle against an insidious enemy, "we need military discipline and military alertness raised to the highest limits."

The warrant officers shared their ideas about indoctrinating subordinates, and cited concrete examples. Nor do they hide their eyes from the deficiencies. They concluded that all of the possibilities were not yet being utilized to nurture high political alertness in subordinates, and responsibility for irreproachable fulfillment of official duties. Warrant Officer Krivolap validly pointed out that we need not wait for special measures in this area. After all, subordinates can also be influenced into the needed direction by speaking with them in an ordinary manner. The result of such discussions is not bad, if they are conducted right at the battle station, as the situation allows, and if they are kept relaxed and confidential.

The group leader agreed with this, and as an example he cited the chief of the combat information post squad, Warrant Officer V. Samoylov. The BIP, as this post is called for short, is a complex system, in which all information about the underwater enemy converges. And consequently the success of the mission depends in many ways on the radar operators. Most of them are specialists 1st class, or they are working at that level. Proficiency distinguishes Petty Officer 1st Class M. Dumanskiy and seamen I. Chindarev and G. Koptiyakov. During the last cruise they acted efficiently and competently while concurrently tracking several underwater targets. Great credit for their development belongs to Warrant Officer Samoylov. He tries to use all possibilities to talk with the seamen and petty officers, and to orient them toward irreproachable service. They often do this right at the warplanes. The reasons for discussion may vary, but no matter what the warrant officer might talk about, he never leaves alertness undiscussed. A person in the military cannot do without it.

Samoylov extended his ability to talk with people far beyond the lessons in the political study group. And now one can often observe Viktor approaching one specialist or another during the watch. A few friendly, encouraging phrases, and the seaman's face brightens, and his spiritual strength grows.

It is difficult to convene all of the seamen together for a lecture or report while on a cruise. This is why mobile forms of indoctrinating the subordinates, ones that blend in with the operation, are so important. The difficulty lies in the fact that one must be prepared to talk with people for different reasons, sometimes in unexpected situations, and concurrently the questions arising must be answered understandably. This is where knowledge gleaned from lessons in the political study group and the experience of speaking at seminars come to the rescue.

Warrant Officer Samoylov devotes special attention to young specialists. They need warm, encouraging words from a commander more than anyone else. Such was the case on the last cruise. It was a serious test for every young seaman. It did not go without incidents, because high responsibility often generates great anxiety as well. Not everyone has the strength to control it.

In the first "battle" of his life, Seaman A. Karmyzov made a mistake in determining the nature of submarine targets. He did not plot the coordinates on the combat situation board accurately. What to do? Dismiss Karmyzov from the watch? No, that would not make anything better. Haste makes waste in indoctrination. "Even I to dismiss Karmyzov from his duties today," Samoylov thought, "he will only make lose his self-control in a similar situation tomorrow. I must show leniency, not must I chew the seaman out for his mistake; instead, I must help him realize it."

Viktor recalled how meticulously senior comrades worked with him in his time, helping him with word and deed. And so he tried to calm the specialist down, and he explained, in a way the specialist would understand, where and how he made his mistake, and what such carelessness could lead to in a combat situation. The seaman heard the warrant officer attentively. One could see that he was deeply embarrassed by the incident, and that he was ready to do anything to right the wrong. The seaman subsequently began estimating the situation more attentively, determining the coordinates of underwater targets more accurately, and plotting them on the plotting board without errors. Karmyzov's diligence did not go unnoticed. During one stop of an exercise Samoylov brought up his actions as an example to other young seamen. This raised the seaman's spirits to soar, and it helped him to complete his task in the long sea cruise successfully.

Samoylov later recalled the episode with Karmyzov at a seminar when the discussion turned to indoctrinating the soldiers in the spirit of alertness and constant combat readiness. The personnel of the combat information post made a worthy contribution to the ship's successful completion of its complex mission of annihilating an underwater "enemy". A certain amount of credit belongs to Warrant Officer Samoylov for this. He indoctrinates seamen and petty officers competently and thoughtfully, and he persistently imparts to them the moral, fighting, and psychological qualities they need. The squad in which Warrant Officer Samoylov serves as the chief initiated a socialist competition aboard ship under the slogan of the competition proceeding in all other units, "A worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress!". In honor of the next congress of the Leninist Communist Party, the seamen adopted stiffer pledges, and they satisfied them successfully.

Yes, indoctrination of people requires constant attention and sincere tactfulness. Political study helps warrant officers to recognize this truth, and to make it fully "their own". The group leader taught his students to mandatorily illustrate their speeches at seminars with typical examples from life and from seaman indoctrination practice, in order that they could be thoughtfully analyzed by all.

An incident with one of Warrant Officer Mel'nik's subordinates, V. Lisov, comes to mind in this connection. On arriving aboard ship, Mel'nik was appointed chief of a launcher battery squad. It was a worrisome position, and there were many people to be responsible for. There was only one road to success--finding a unique approach, a unique "key" to each individual. But the warrant officer did not recognize this truth right away. He worked a lot, but the achievements were nothing to brag about. He could not manage to find a common language with some of the subordinates, including Lisov. He was a difficult person who had to be watched like a hawk. His knowledge of the materiel assigned to him was not bad, but he did not like taking care of it. As an example whenever the time came to lubricate the launcher, Lisov could not care less. Sometimes he even used the wrong lubricant or failed to grease all units. The warrant officer tried to punish him for this carelessness, but there was little sense to that, because the fellow simply turned further inward.

The warrant officer brought up the problem at the next seminar when the discussion turned to the ship's combat readiness and the ways to keep it at the required high level. The speaker pinned great hopes for help on the group leader and on his comrades, and he was not mistaken. They thought out the decided situation together, and they came to the conclusion that Mel'nik's chief mistake was that he did little to guide the competition among his subordinates, that he did not give much thought to rivalry in the lessons. After all, outstanding specialists, masters of their affairs--Serikbay Katalbayev as an example--were serving side by side with Lisov. But were they competing with Lisov? No. What was needed was a worthy rival for Lisov, and for everyone in the battery to be aware of this rivalry. Then Lisov would become enthusiastic, and he would gain the desire to work no worse than Katalbayev. He was an egotistical person, and he would not want to fall behind.

After this, Mel'nik began conducting every lesson in a different way. He got Lisov to challenge Katalbayev to a competition. And although Lisov was somewhat reluctant in agreeing to make such a challenge, the quarrel was nevertheless thrown. The competition between them was not hot many times, but with time, Lisov began to find such competition -- his liking, and he sensed its benefit and strength. The warrant officer deserved the credit for this. After all, he no longer limited himself to assigning tasks to the specialists; instead, he made sure that they would compare among each other, and try to surpass the standards. And when summarizing the results, he pointed out the names that achieved the best results, and those who needed to do some catching up.

Such rivalry did not put the subordinates at odds with each other; on the contrary it brought them closer together, making them real comrades. One could often see the friendly rivals, even when off duty, discussing how to organize a certain operation quickly and better, and how to find a technique with which to save time and satisfy a standard. And combat readiness benefited from this. There had more often,

Vladimir knew left his vessel and friend, Serikbay Katalbayev, behind. One could feel that the fellow had found the right road in his work. It seemed as if there was nothing left to do but take pleasure in the changes that had occurred, but something unexpected happened--Vladimir once again turned inward, and his passion for study weakened dramatically.

The warrant officer tried to find out the reason for this, but Vladimir preferred to remain silent. Once again Serikbay Katalbayev came to the rescue. He informed Ivan Orlov's vessel that there had remained had news from home, and that his spirits were now troubled. The captain was aware of the reason behind his subordinate's poor mood, and on the following day invited him to his compartment. They talked long this time, and they talked about many things. Including the fact that no matter how bad things might become tomorrow, one must always be able to keep control, without falling victim to one's work, and that perhaps everything will work itself out at home. Vladimir left his commander's compartment internally relaxed, with a noticeably freer spirit. And on the next day he was unrecognizable--it was as if he had been born in a new world. He finished his term of service with outstanding results. He did his friend, Serikbay Katalbayev.

There are many such examples. They show that in most cases seagoing warrant officers consistently overcome extraordinary indoctrination. And political study helps them a great deal in this.

Gaining the knowledge of his subordinates, the group leader invariably considers how well they themselves carry out their participation in subordinate indoctrination, and what sort of results they produce. Sometimes it happens that a warrant officer is well prepared to himself but knows something to be desired in his practical work. Today, for example, we can hear many good things about A. Loginov. He is a competent specialist, and a good indicator of subordinates. And yet there had been complaints about him before. The warrant officer felt that as long as his position was a purely "technical" one, it was not his job to indoctrinate the seamen. This stance received the approval of neither the commander nor comrades working with him. And once during a seminar, when the discussion turned to ideological indoctrination, the warrant officers began talking about Loginov. They explained to him that concern for the seamen was absolutely important, but that people should not be forgotten either. Their indoctrination had to be a daily concern.

This discussion found answer to itself. Again and again he analyzed his actions, and he concluded that his mistakes were right. He began changing his work style effectively. He started studying the moral, political, and working qualities of the seamen and the work with them more attentively. Many seamen and petty officers looked up to Orlov with respect, and they studied military affairs diligently. But there were also those who needed the good advice of a superior. Take as an example Shadrin S. Ilyich. He was extremely presumptuous in his lessons. Once he even showed the respect of turning on a complex device. He tried to explain that his way was especially correct. Loginov advised the seaman to read the written instructions more carefully, and he recalled to him why all operations could be performed only in a certain sequence. Then the training sessions began. The warrant officer attentively observed the seaman's actions, and he noted all mistakes, he spoke out about them. He emphasized that knowledge must be constantly improved, that one cannot live in the old ways forever. This went on until Loginov was persuaded that the seaman was worthy as he should.



It has long been noticed that seminars become especially lively when the discussion turns to some practical issue or another. But assimilation of theoretical problems is also important in the training of warrant officers. A great role is played here by independent study of the literature, by thoughtful and systematic summarization of the primary sources. The group leader meticulously teaches his students to write their summaries, and he develops their need and liking of self-education. Take the same Mel'nik as an example. He has several notebooks filled with summaries of Lenin's works and of the Communist Party's most important documents; these summaries are a great support to him in his work and in subordinate indoctrination. Incidentally this can now be said about every student in the group. They deeply understand the importance of political study to their ideological development and to their daily practical work.

It would be wrong to think that there are no unsolved problems in the group. The final lesson of the last training year demonstrated that not every student was able to deeply tie in the theoretical premises with their practical affairs. There was some room for improvement. On the whole, however, the knowledge of the group of students did earn an outstanding score. The best responses were given by warrant officers I. Mel'nik, V. Samoylov, P. Yatsen', A. Legunov, I. Zefimov, and A. Bayev.

The attention of senior comrades, their support, timely advice, and assistance, and strict and consistent exactingness help to create a healthy moral climate in the group and to raise the responsibility of every warrant officer for the results of political study, and for improving one's knowledge. The students grow more and more interested in independent study of the political literature, and in creative assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory. These days, when our entire country and all of the Soviet people and the armed defenders are honorably welcoming an event of historic importance--the 26th CPSU Congress, the seamen refer again and again to the works of V. I. Lenin, to the proceedings of the June and October (1980) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Draft "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990", and to the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Here they find the answer to all of the troubling questions of modern times, combat training, and service.

Soon the large ASW ship "Admiral Makarov" will once again set out on a cruise. As always, the soldiers are meticulously preparing for their important mission. Each of them counts on the constant support of the warrant officers. And it is to their great credit that the ship's personnel are honorably greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, and that they have satisfied their high socialist pledges completely.

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## BORDER GUARDS AND INTERNAL TROOPS

### BORDER PATROL AVIATION IN PAMIRS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Special Correspondent N. Cherkashin: "There, in the Pamirs"]

[Text] It is unusual to see gold "winglets" on a green cap. Border patrol aviation....

Here in the Pamirs, there is what we might call a new form of mountain-climbing-- "airborne". There does not seem to be any other way to describe the mountain flights of Major Yuriy Miroshnichenko and his comrades. The steepness of the mountains is lost to the observer from the altitude at which the helicopter flies. But one can sense it from the straining whine of the air-starved engine, and from the quicksilver-black shine of the plunging glaciers and snowfields. So far down below, a mountain stream seemed motionless, as if hypnotized by the altitude. Wherever one looked, white summits danced around the helicopter, holding hands in an unbroken ring. A grand mountain Gothic. For a moment, one forgets that this rearing, skyward jutting rock is mortally dangerous to the flying machine. One forgets that aerodynamic streams spill over the knife edges of the ridgetops with the same raging energy as across an airplane's wing.

Miroshnichenko pulled the "handle" away, and the droning machine plunged downward, into a ravine, into a narrow winding mountain corridor. We were surrounded not by mountain slopes, but by sheer walls. For a second the dominant emotion is terror-- was man really intended to fly here?! Now I understood what the technicians meant when they said, only half-joking before the flight: "Did you bring the poles to ward off the walls?"

Scouts of stone idols menacingly leached for the propeller tips as they brushed the cornice. Cliff-hungry lizards scampered to safety in the wake of our shadow. The roar of the engine caused loose rock to slide. What were we doing here? Oh, yes! We were supposed to be watching the border. It weaved its way as a blue vein following a stream at the floor of the ravine. In the old days, border patrols made their way here on horseback, treading their way along cliff-hugging trails-- wading--for many days. Now a helicopter patrol can make it in a few hours. And is the mountain-climber's honorary title "snow tiger" will ever be awarded to pilots there can be no doubt that the first to earn it will be the border pilots: Majors Yu. Miroshnichenko and F. Shagaliyev, Captain V. Musayev, and Senior Lieutenant V. Kvasov. Recently they were all awarded combat orders.



but they were the right occasion--here in the Pamirs, this holiday would be remembered better. The table in the officer's hut was not sumptuous, but it was hospitable. This was an effort of Tat'yana, the wife of the commander, her friend Nadya, and the wives of the lieutenants and warrant officers. There were only five women here, and Tat'yana's arrival was a major event not only in their small collective but also in the life of the entire subunit. After all, frontier wives are not of the "civilian type"--they are the fighting reserve of the command. Even well into the war--the women of the frontier troops were equally well-versed with dressing kits and fragmentation grenades. The Pamirs were permeated of this at Brest and Przemysl, at Grodno and Osovts. Here is an example from one of the wartime documents: "12 July 1941. Border troops of the 3rd Army under the command of Sector Commandant Senior Political Worker Comrade Gar'kavyi displayed special stubbornness in combat with the enemy, holding out and fighting. Comrade Gar'kavyi himself was a model of bravery, heroism, and valor. Comrade Gar'kavyi's wife--Marina Aleksandrovna Gar'kavaya--defended every inch of Soviet soil fighting with her husband."

The days that led me to had even to dance the "tsyganochka"? Just look how well-known Comrade Comrade V. Zrazhevskiy makes it seem!

This morning, during a moment of leisure, an officer's nobility, and the character of the Pamirs. They would not have it any other way--the young, the middle-aged, and the old. The profession of defending the motherland is in itself a brilliant and beautiful calling. A waist belt with its worn holster and the sword only seemed to hold it home together, bridging the back of the chair.

Another day in the snowy Pamirs. It was midnight when we finally took off.

I took back to the road along the southern border in truck and in helicopter and in all these years I have seen a fast-moving film. Hundreds of kilometers. Dozens of mountains. The mountains, and much more. The names are still in the notebook, but the faces have been forgotten. And when I try to recall them, my memory comes up with a "complicated picture". I see before me a man in a protective helmet, with a compass and beam-compass like Major Miroshnichenko, and an intelligent and happy face like Alexander Izhakov. I do not know what the name of this new person is. His person is indistinguishable from his profession--guard of the mountain.

1941  
1942



## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### CRITICISM OF U.S. AGGRESSIVENESS

Review KOMMUNIST VOZROZHDENIYA BT in Russian No. 4, Feb. 61 (signed to press 4 Feb 61) p. 79-84

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor, Colonel A. Migulat'yev: "Following a Course Toward Confrontation and Against Detente"]

[Text] Now that aggressive imperialist forces are growing active in the international arena, priority is being placed on preaching militant anticommunist viewpoints, ideas, and theories. They are a concentrated statement of the goals, tasks, and program of action of those influential bourgeois circles which speak out from openly anti-Soviet, militant positions.

Within their own countries, these circles make demands for measures aimed at increasing the cruelty of government and forcibly suppressing the forces of the communist, worker, and general democratic movements, and they are striving to limit and, in the end, eliminate the social rights and freedoms of the laborers, to increase the already unendurable tax burden, and switch increasingly larger material, labor, and financial resources to military objectives. In relations with socialist countries and other peace-loving states, militant anticommunists are once again relying on a "big stick" policy, cultivating dictatorship and tyranny, attempting to put an end to detente, and trying to return mankind to the worst phase of cold war. They are attempting to demonstrate the inevitability of open confrontation between two world systems and, concurrently, the need for utilizing critical situations in the world for direct interference into the internal affairs of the USSR and other countries of the socialist fraternity.

Bourgeois philosophers, sociologists, and political strategists in the service of the financial oligarchy and the most powerful military-industrial complexes of the USA and other NATO countries ideologically anticipate, theoretically "justify", and publicize this political course with the help of the latest technical resources. Anticommunist attitudes in relation to war and peace and to detente and growing crisis are a serious threat to international security and social progress.

The Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence being implemented by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity has earned the respect and recognition of the broadest laboring masses, and national and international democratic organizations. This policy demonstrates, to all the world, a course of rejection of war as a means for resolving disputes between states, and of their resolution through negotiation. The socialist countries triumphantly proclaim

and practically implement their basic line of equality, mutual understanding, and trust between states, and consideration of each other's interests.

Peaceful coexistence also presupposes noninterference in internal affairs, and it is based on the need for strict respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, and development of economic and cultural cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit.

Proletarian internationalism in mutual relations with all revolutionary detachments and champions of the glorious ideals of socialism and communism and peaceful coexistence among states with different social structures are the fundamental, keystone principles of socialist foreign policy, its most basic Marxist-Leninist principles. And it is precisely these principles that have become the objects of the fiercest attacks by anticommunists of different persuasions. The causes and the basic directions of these attacks have revealed themselves fully today.

Anticommunists account for the fact that socialism and peace have become synonymous in the minds of hundreds of millions of people. The USSR's peace-loving policy is winning the sympathy of more and more millions of honorable people of different countries and continents on our planet, many of whom come to understand the advantages of socialism namely in view of its unshakable adherence to the ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence. The broad strata of capitalist and developing states are also becoming persuaded more and more deeply that imperialism is an enemy of peace, a dangerous source of wars and military danger, and that the only way out of the dead end into which it is dragging the people lies in a decisive struggle against monopolistic capital and for democracy and socialist reorganization of society. Imperialist circles are aspiring to prevent expansion of this struggle by all means, and it is precisely for this purpose that they distort the principles of peaceful coexistence.

There are also other far-reaching reactionary goals pursued in falsification of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social structures. Militant anticommunists are fearful that were the *de jure* and *de facto* principles of peaceful coexistence with socialist states to be recognized, the immutability of the following truth would have to be recognized as well: Socialism has gained a final and irreversible foothold in the world. It also follows from this that the doctrines of "overthrowing communism", of "liberation" of socialist countries, of "mass retaliation", and others that have been preached for many decades, as well as the conceptions of "force" imperialism has been cultivating recently, are contradictory to the realities and adventuristic at their very core.

This conclusion is clearly not to the liking of those who continue to think in the concepts of the past, those who are fighting for further intensification of the arms race and lobbying for an "inflexible course" in relation to the USSR. Ignoring the political experience and the relationship of forces that have evolved in the world, militant circles reject peaceful coexistence. It does not fit within the stereotypes that have evolved in their political thinking, and it is inconsistent with their military strategy. Hence we observe the growing intensity of raids by anticommunists upon the Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and peace. They do everything they can to distort the causes of wars, their economic roots and sociopolitical nature, the types and forms of wars, and the social consequences of military conflicts.

In this case they consciously confuse the fundamental issue of the political essence of war. Just wars of liberation, to which peoples and states must resort in behalf of their national or social liberation, are interpreted by imperialist ideologists as "illegal actions", as "aggression", "insurrection", and so on. And on the other hand, bourgeois Pharisees always label true aggression as "liberation" or "assistance".

The troubadours of militarism interpret other issues similarly as well. Take as an example the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Both the prewar and postwar history of international relations contains an abundance of examples of the grossest interference by imperialism in the sovereign rights of peoples. Just in recent years American imperialism has engaged in such interference, in its armed form as a rule, in Indochina, in the Near and Middle East (Iran is just one of the objectives of imperialist expansion), and in the Western Hemisphere (Guatemala, Chile, El Salvador, and so on).

Even American sources (the Brookings Institution in particular) admit that in the postwar years, the USA has interfered in the affairs of other states more than 200 times, using its armed forces and often brandishing nuclear weapons. We know of the distorted forms and insidious methods used by imperialism to undermine socialism and its internal foundations. This is quite graphically evidenced by the active support Western militant circles are providing today to the subversive activities of anti-socialist forces in Poland.

At the same time the politicians and ideologists of imperialism are raising a bewildering racket in connection with the internationalist actions of socialist states and the communist and workers parties, distorting the true reasons for such actions, their essence, and their consequences. An example of this can be found in the hysterical campaign against the international support being rendered by the Soviet Union to friendly Afghanistan, at its request and in full compliance with the treaty between the two countries and with the UN Charter. In concord with anticommunists from other countries, to include Islamic countries, and in the same harness with Beijing, reactionary American politicians are raising tension in connection with the so-called "Afghan question", and whipping up a militant psychosis. Bands of terrorists equipped with American, Pakistani, and Chinese weapons are being sent into Afghanistan, and counterrevolutionaries are making broad use of the tactics of terror, blackmail, sabotage, and underhanded assassination.

Also indicative is the way imperialists and Chinese hegemonists reacted to the international assistance of the Vietnamese people to their Kampuchean brothers in their struggle against the fanatic Pol Pot regime and for the country's national rebirth. They have initiated a real persecution campaign against the patriotic forces of democratic Kampuchea (even using the tribune of the UN General Assembly for this), they are provoking border conflicts, they are hampering efforts to provide food to the people of this long-suffering country, and so on.

Thus distortion of the principles of peaceful coexistence by anticommunists is not limited to theory alone. It is being closely combined with subversive activity, with the planning and performance of aggressive military acts, and with a growing struggle by militant imperialist circles against relaxation of international tension.

The essence of detente was deeply revealed in the documents and materials of the CPSU, and in works of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Relaxation of international tension, he emphasized, represents a road "from confrontation to cooperation, from threats and the brandishing of weapons to resolution of disputes by negotiation, and in general, reorganization of international relations on the healthy foundations of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and mutual benefit" ("Leninskiy kurs" [Following Lenin's Course], Vol. 6, p. 116).

The struggle that militant forces have initiated in the West against detente has particular ideological and political form, and its own tactical and strategic characteristics. In the ideological sphere, the anti-detente strategy takes the form of an assortment of theories, and of more or less distinctly expressed premises and viewpoints having the purpose of distorting the essence of detente, discrediting results and canceling them out, and at the same time discrediting the forces in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism and for a sound peace and the security of nations.

Before we examine the anti-detente strategy, it would be important for us to know, first, who it is that is defending and implementing it, and who is attempting to impose a new cold war upon mankind. Second, we would need to determine the basic content of the viewpoints of the enemies of detente, what their goals and plans consist of, what resources and methods they lay their hopes on, and what they aspire to.

The alliance of the enemies of peace that evolved in the early 1980's includes aggressively predisposed, militant circles in NATO and other peripheral blocs and alliances associated with this main imperialist bloc; monopolistic groupings receiving major military contracts and making up the basic core of the triad of the military-industrial complex (monopolies, the reactionary war machine, and certain elements of the state government). This alliance also contains representatives from the military departments of the principal imperialist states exercising immediate leadership over military-political strategy and its improvement, organization of armaments and conflicts, and so on, and Zionist, neofascist, neocolonial, reactionary emigrant, left-wing extremist, and other anticommunist and anti-Soviet centers, organizations, and groupings, and totalitarian and despotic regimes believing detente to be a threat to their positions.

Hegemonist circles in China, which are raising tension in relations between peoples and provoking violence and new armed conflicts in Southeast Asia and other areas, are actively aligning themselves with imperialism. Among the enemies of peace we can find organs of information and propaganda in the service of imperialism and reaction, and research institutions and private parties (scientists, reporters, sociologists, writers, lawyers, and so on) hired to process the population and public opinion in the spirit of anticommunism.

Thus the camp of the enemies of detente is represented by an extremely diverse composition: from private parties to powerful monopolistic groupings and government bodies. This predetermines the existence of tactical differences and hues in the course of subversion of detente they support, and a unique sort of "specialization" and separation of functions. Concurrently we observe a clearly pronounced tendency toward unification and synchronization of the actions of militant forces, and toward



development of a unified ideological-political platform in opposition to detente. This general antisocialist and antidemocratic platform of military-monopolistic circles and reactionary political groupings rests upon insupportable basic premises.

Thus the militants promote and practically implement the thesis that detente must be done away with, inasmuch as it is in keeping only with the interests of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and left-wing forces in general, and that it is "disadvantageous" to the West.

This provocative thesis is perhaps the most widespread and decisive "argument" of the enemies of normal relations between the East and West today. It is not only broadly exploited on the pages of various bourgeois publications, and in radio and television programs, but it is also at the basis of a number of political documents and decisions, for example the Jackson-Vanik amendment adopted by the U.S. Congress with the purpose of limiting trade relations between the USSR and the USA. It is also defended by pen-pushers of the American yellow press, by the Springer press of the FRG, and by a number of venerable scholars such as Professor H. Morgenthau (USA). For example G. Meany's successor as chairman of the American AFL-CIO trade union and the same sort of "super-hawk", L. Kirkland, makes the outright demand: "It is about time for American businessmen to stop selling (to the USSR--A.M.) the rope they will use to hang us...."

Trying to prove that all serious collisions in the present stage of capitalist development are associated with detente, the ideologists of militarism believe it to be the primal cause of the economic crisis plaguing the West, growth in unemployment and inflation, currency upheavals, and power shortages. Moreover detente is "blamed" for the general weakening of the international positions of imperialism, and its defeat in various regions--in Indochina and Africa, in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and so on.

Meanwhile it is entirely obvious that aggravation and deepening of the internal contradictions of capitalism, and the weakening of its international positions are associated mainly with the action of the objective laws of social development, with further development of the all-embracing general crisis of capitalism. Placing detente in a direct cause-and-effect relationship with all of the woes of modern capitalism and, equally so, with the growing effectiveness of anti-imperialist, popular movements, uprisings, and revolutions would mean to ignore the immutable truth that in reality, detente itself is the direct result of a new balance of power in the world, which has turned in favor of socialism and against imperialism. No one can reject the fact that expansion of trade, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural ties is advantageous to socialist countries. However, the same is true in relation to the other camp, if not to a greater degree. All mankind, the entire world benefits from detente.

It should be emphasized that bourgeois insinuations concerning the "advantage" and "disadvantage" of detente have their own unique, anticommunist meaning. What is it? First, distorting the universal nature of detente, the ideologists and politicians of imperialism are attempting to turn the broad social strata of the West against it, to deprive it of its social support, and to slander the socialist countries, which are consistently supporting implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The bourgeois mass media are being utilized to the maximum by the

ruling circles of the Western powers in order to induce a negative attitude toward detente in the average citizen, and thus weaken the opposition to actions aimed at boycotting and dismantling detente. Second, anticommunists are trying to insert some sort of "theoretical" foundation beneath their claims against the socialist countries. Their argument goes like this: If detente is "disadvantageous" to the West, then were it to "agree" to detente, it would be making some sort of "concessions". Consequently the USSR and other socialist countries must in turn respond with their own "concessions" in the "human rights" area; they must agree to peaceful coexistence of socialist and bourgeois ideology, to infringement upon state sovereignty, and so on.

Adventurist requirements of this sort were also heard at the Madrid meeting of the member states of the European Conference. However, it was declared firmly and clearly to those who make such demands that their efforts are totally hopeless. The peoples of the socialist countries will never concede their revolutionary achievements, and they will never make concessions and compromises in their communist principles.

The countries of the socialist fraternity are also following a firm and principled line in their approach to the relationship between peaceful coexistence and the ideological struggle. Many bourgeois politicians and scholars state the problem as follows: a continuation of detente and ideological "disarmament", or a return to the era of confrontation, together with the methods of military opposition, political blackmail, economic pressure, and ideological sabotage inherent to it. Inasmuch as communists do not want to abandon their ideological struggle, they say, detente supposedly loses its right to exist, it "makes no sense".

In fact, peaceful coexistence and detente have to do with international relations, and not with ideological agreement. The latter is impossible as long as opposing classes--the bourgeoisie and the proletariat--exist. V. I. Lenin emphasized: "The issue can be stated only in this way: bourgeois or socialist ideology. There is no middle ground here..." ("Poin. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 6, page 39).

It is extremely typical that while it advances its demagogical demands for ceasing the ideological struggle and creating some sort of classless "universal", "unified" ideology, the bourgeoisie has no intention of following its own recipe. Imperialists have initiated ideological diversions against the socialist countries and the peaceful communist movement on a scale never before witnessed by history. The conception of "de-ideologization", developed in the works of (K. Popper), (D. Freyberg), (O. Gouldner), and other bourgeois theorists are acquiring more and more of an anti-Soviet orientation, and for practical purposes it is being associated with "re-ideologization", with sharp intensification of antisocialist attacks.

Another fabrication that has been spread extensively throughout the capitalist countries is that the Soviet Union and its allies are using detente for the purposes of intensifying the class struggle in bourgeois society, increasing the influence of communist and workers parties, and strengthening the positions of socialism in the national liberation movement. What can we say in response to this?

It is symptomatic right from the start that bourgeois ideologists are compelled to assert, in one way or another, the presence of an objective relationship between the struggle for peace and the revolutionary and liberation movements. The deep interest exhibited by socialist countries and the international working class in maintaining and consolidating peace attests to their truly democratic nature and humanitarian essence. But no bourgeois ideologist perceives the objective of artificially "igniting" a class struggle in capitalist countries. In all of its basic forms--political, economic and ideological ideologically, the struggle is an objectively unavoidable product of the existence of antagonistic classes in bourgeois society, of the fundamental contradictions in their ways of life, social interests, and goals. The thesis spread by bourgeois ideologists that democracy is "subversive" in nature has nothing in common with the reality, and it only expresses their great fear of the future, of the fate of capitalism.

Bourgeois claims that normalization of relations between socialist and capitalist countries is some sort of "payoff" for keeping the orders of exploitation intact are groundless illusions. "Peace," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "in no way replaces, and it cannot replace or alter, the laws of the class struggle" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" (Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress), p. 11).

The ideological armchairs of the bourgeois ideologists--models of bourgeois "pluralistic" democracy, and they demand that the USSR and other countries of the socialist fraternity alter their social make-up by weakening the guiding role of communist and workers parties, creating a system of competing political organizations fighting for power, encouraging the activities of so-called "dividends", and so on.

However, according more and more convinced that the course of the world's development and relaxation of tension are leading not to a weakening but to a strengthening of the positions of socialist countries, that the hopes that socialism would "erode away" are bursting like soap bubbles, anti-communists are making ever-harsher attacks on détente, defining it as falling short of their designs and calculations, and demanding a return to policy "from a position of strength". The intentions of militant imperialist circles to intensify military preparations are inseparably associated with this. Politically juggling peace-making terminology, policy, and ideology, monopolistic bourgeois is in fact doing everything it can to justify its course toward unrestrained promotion of the arms race, which is acquiring an increasingly more threatening nature. Speaking at the end of 1980 Dr India's parliamentarians, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed to the NATO military bloc's attempts at disrupting the balance of power that has evolved in the world, and imposing its will upon nations from a position of military supremacy. "For this sake," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "military budgets are being inflated to unprecedented proportions, arms production is being increased, existing military bases are being expanded, and new ones are being created throughout the world."

Credit for being first to make military preparations for a new world war belongs to American imperialism. As we know, at the beginning of December 1980 the U.S. Congress approved a bill calling for military expenditures in fiscal year 1981 totaling \$180.1 billion, while total allocations of the Pentagon will be \$171.4 billion. This colossal sum, which breaks all previous records, will support militant programs called upon to consolidate and further develop the efforts by the strategists of American imperialism to achieve military superiority over the USSR for the USA. This stance is especially dangerous in light of White House Directive No 59,



which sanctions forced preparation for "limited" nuclear war. The military expenditures of the NATO bloc as a whole are constantly growing. In 1980 they totaled almost \$225 billion as opposed to \$213 billion in 1979. A line of further intensification of the arms race and higher total military expenditures by members of the North Atlantic bloc won out in sessions of the top political and military organs of NATO in December of the past year.

The ideologists of anticommunism do not conceal the fact that in addition to its main goal--preparing for a new war, the arms race has the purpose of "wearing down" the USSR and other socialist countries in economic respects, and making it difficult for them to fulfill their plans of socioeconomic development. Hopeless aspirations! Enactment of the grand program of communist development spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee's draft report "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period to 1990" will doubtlessly be a new step forward in both raising the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, and strengthening the defensive potential of our motherland.

Anticommunism is by its very nature hostile to peace, democracy, and progress. The June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized: "Anti-Sovietism and anti-communism have been transformed into the tools of urging on the arms race, into a weapon not only against the USSR and other countries of the socialist fraternity, and not only against communists, but also against all enemies of war, against all peace-loving forces, into a means for undermining detente."

In order to discredit real socialism in the eyes of the world public and to concurrently justify militant violence and feverish military preparations by imperialist states, anticommunist strategists are resorting to unpardonable lies. The myth of a "Soviet military threat" is being spread especially intrusively. This is not the first decade we have come across this dirty falsification.

As soon as the Great October Socialist Revolution achieved its victory and the working class, which took political power into its hands, was forced to organize an armed defense against foreign military intervention and internal counterrevolution, the enemies of socialism and the renegades of Marxism (including K. Kautsky) began to wail about the "blood-thirstiness" of the Bolsheviks and about the "threat" to democracy. Exposing these anti-Soviet fabrications, V. I. Lenin wrote: "There are stupid people who are shouting about Red militancy; they are political frauds giving off the appearance that they believe this absurdity, and hurl such accusations to the right and to the left, using for this purpose their ability as lawyers to create false arguments and blind the eyes of the masses with sand" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 36, p 50).

Sixty years have passed since the time that V. I. Lenin wrote these lines. Grandiose changes occurred in the world. Under the powerful influence of October and the successes of the world's first state of laborers and peasants, new socialist and national liberation revolutions were started, fundamentally altering the social countenance of our planet. A world socialist system formed, the colonial system of imperialism collapsed, and the world workers and communist movement climbed to dizzy heights. The powerful revolutionary forces of modern time are making more and more devastating attack upon imperialism. Under these conditions the forms of imperialist policy and the tactics and methods of anticommunist propaganda, to include the myth of the notorious "Soviet military threat", are experiencing a certain amount of modification.



This poison-tipped weapon of anticommunism is being used today in conjunction with significant expansion of the scale of anti-Soviet subversive activities on the part of both American imperialism and the aggressive military-political bloc created under its sponsorship on one hand, and on the part of Beijing's hegemonists on the other. The Maoist leadership of the CPR is spreading out-and-out lies concerning the "threat from the North", it is making a desperate effort to increase China's military potential, placing priority on nuclear weapons, and it is aligning itself more and more closely with the aggressive circles of the USA, Japan, and NATO. Anti-Sovietism is the most typical trait of Beijing's foreign policy course.

The bugaboo of a "Soviet military threat" is being used by American imperialism and its accomplices for the most reactionary purposes: to "justify" adoption of new weapon systems, to validate the continual growth of military allocations and the global basing policy and strategy of Washington, to hammer together new aggressive military-political blocs and alliances, to frighten the masses, to brainwash the personnel of the armed forces in the spirit of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and to prepare for a nuclear missile war against the USSR and other socialist countries.

The myth of a "Soviet military threat" has been transformed by the ruling circles of the Western powers into an inseparable element of the policy and ideology of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. With the help of this myth, all forces of international reaction are being mobilized for the fight against socialism and peace.

However, the people cannot be deceived by even the most monstrous lie. Both history and modern times irrefutably prove that there has never been a "Soviet military threat", and there is not such a threat now. There are no classes or other social forces in Soviet society that would be interested in war. The USSR has never threatened and does not threaten anyone, and it has always been and continues to be a champion of peace. All that the Soviet Union is doing in the military area is aimed at insuring dependable defense, and nothing beyond that. The USSR makes no territorial or other claims against any state of the world, and it does not aspire to military supremacy. Following Lenin's course, our country is firmly defending the ideas and principles of the anti-imperialist struggle, the cause of peace, and international security. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state, but it is capable of restraining and annihilating any aggressor. No one should have any doubts in this regard.

During the 5 December 1980 meeting of Warsaw Pact executives in Moscow, the conviction was expressed that "the united forces of all countries and peoples interested in peace, security, and international cooperation are capable of insuring further relaxation of tension as the dominant trend in international development."

Marching toward the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people and their armed defenders are untiringly strengthening the power of the motherland and attentively monitoring the intrigues of the enemies of socialism and peace. Anticommunism is the principal ideological-political weapon of imperialism. In today's aggravated international situation and the continuous attacks upon the positions of socialism and

detente by the enemies of peaceful coexistence, anticommunism is especially dangerous. This is why we need triple alertness--political, military, and ideological. Firm ideological indoctrination of Soviet soldiers, continuous improvement of their combat and political training and their occupational proficiency, their exemplary use of modern weapons and menacing equipment, maintenance of firm discipline and order in the troops, and constant combat readiness are a dependable guarantee of the security of the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people, and of their new successes in development of communism.

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